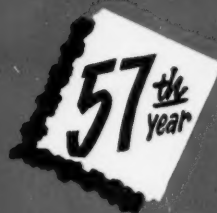


The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

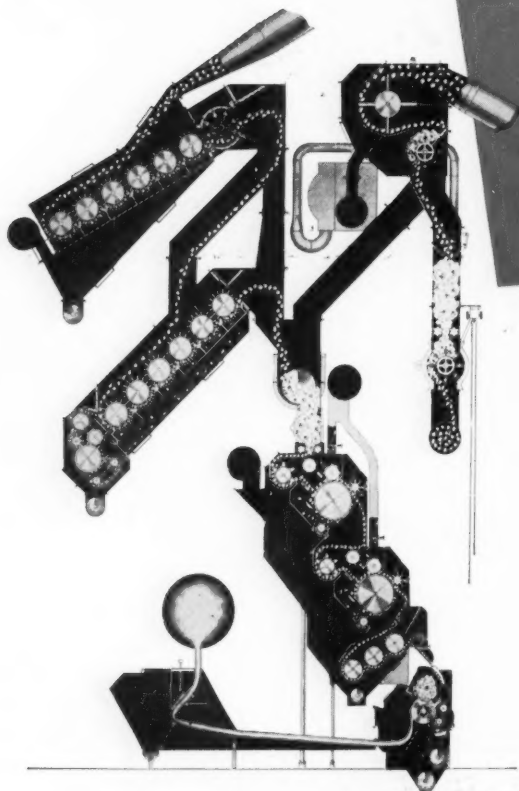
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

OCTOBER 6, 1956



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES





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Ginners everywhere throughout the Cotton Belt are giving us enthusiastic reports on the wonderful performance of Continental's 90-saw gins. They tell us that the outstanding cleaning ability and all around smooth performance of these gins this season have been **truly remarkable**.

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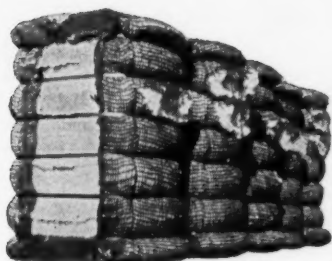
DIXISTEEL

TRADE MARK

Cotton ties and buckles



...the ginner's favorite



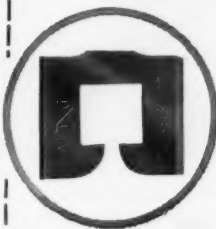
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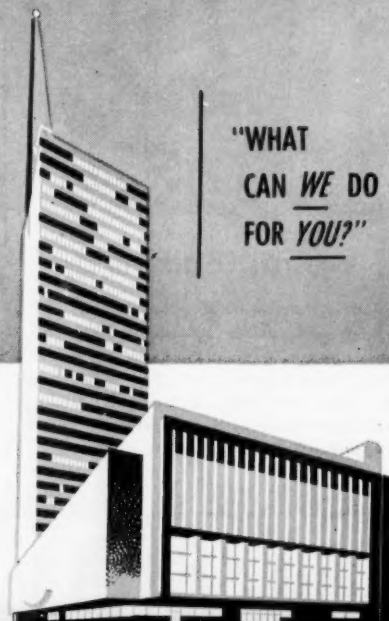
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Department, the
first and most important
question is always . . .

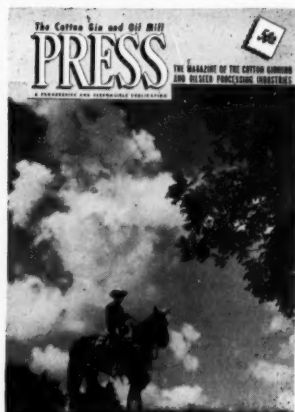
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FOR YOU?"

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ON OUR COVER:

From the splendid regalia his horse is wearing, this must be a "dude" rancher surveying his vast domain of two acres. The size of his operations, however, does not limit his imagination—perhaps he sees green valleys below covered with gallant figures of the past: pioneers, teamsters, cavalry troops and jacks-of-all-trades who helped build this empire-land. Maybe the not-too-distant mountains are dotted with the ghosts of savage Indians. But the tranquility of this scene makes it hard to imagine that such hardship and violence ever existed in this land of peace.

Photo by John Jeter

VOL. 57

OCT. 6, 1956

No. 20

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginnings' Association

Alabama Cotton Ginnings' Association

Arizona Ginnings' Association

Arkansas-Missouri Ginnings' Association

California Cotton Ginnings' Association

The Carolinas Ginnings' Association

Georgia Cotton Ginnings' Association

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Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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FRED BAILEY

744 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Published by

HAUGHTON PUBLISHING COMPANY

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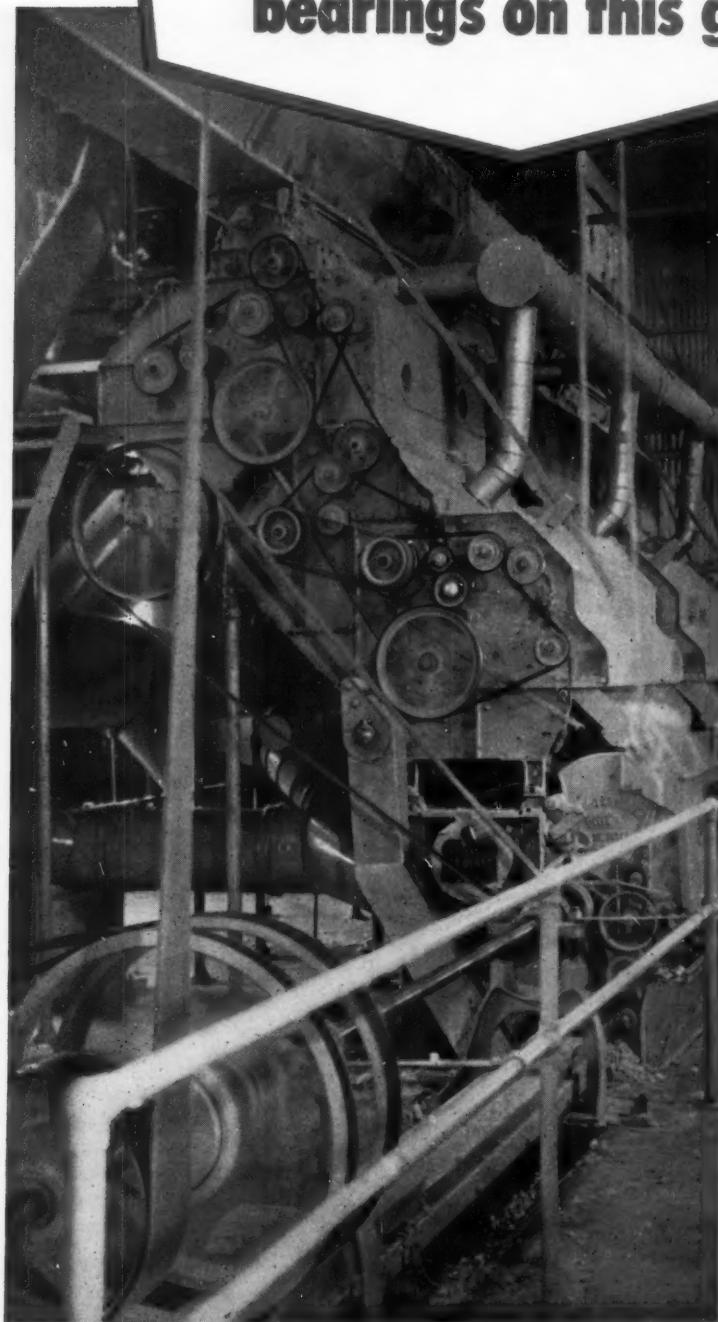
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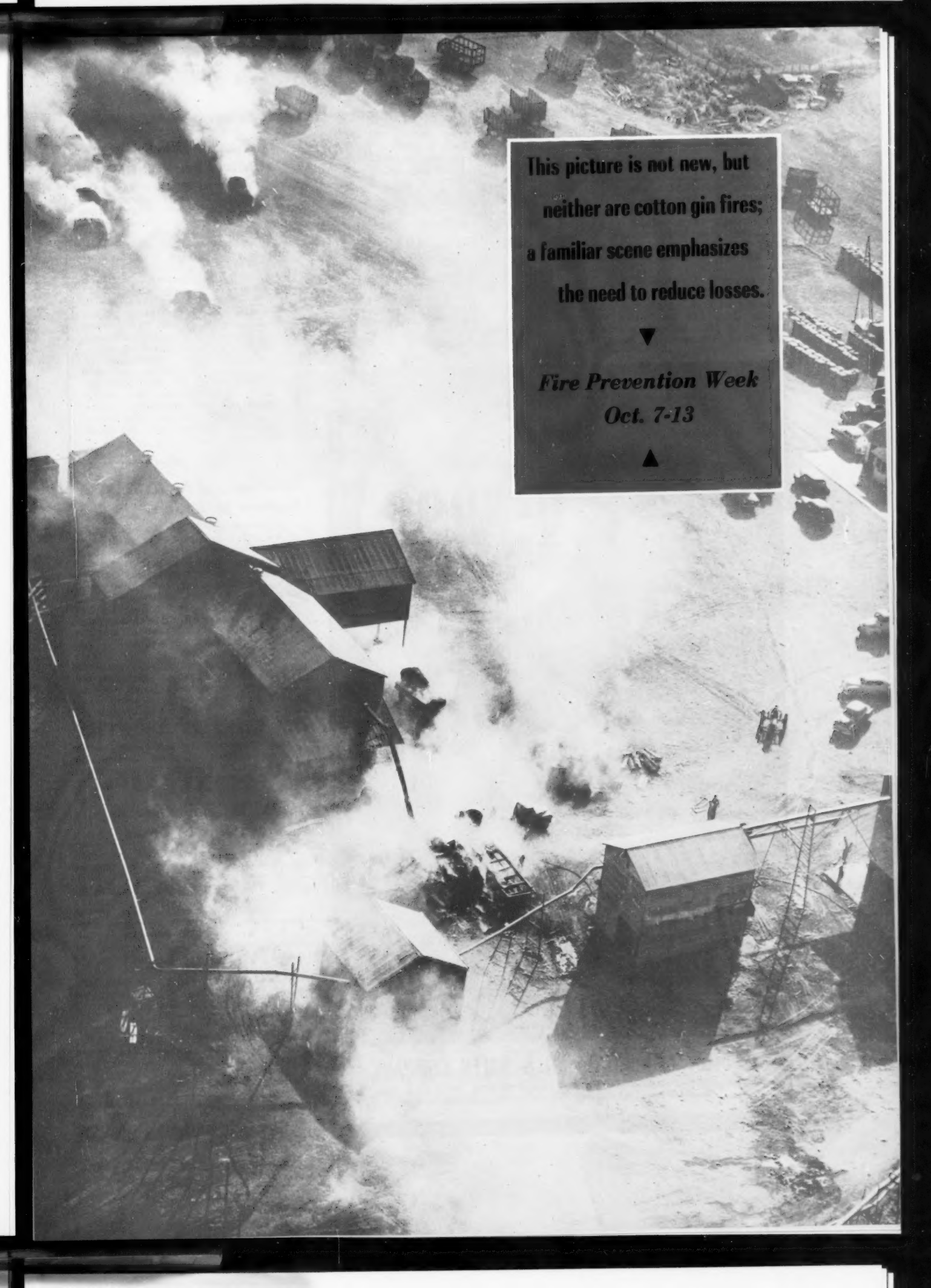
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The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.



TEXACO Lubricants and Fuels

FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS



This picture is not new, but
neither are cotton gin fires;
a familiar scene emphasizes
the need to reduce losses.

▼
Fire Prevention Week
Oct. 7-13
▲

• Texas Ginners Aid Bollworm Control

GINNERS in Texas areas not under pink bollworm quarantine again are cooperating with USDA and Texas Department of Agriculture in efforts to control the cotton pest. Their cooperation consists of a voluntary program of closing gins early, thereby encouraging farmers to complete cotton harvest and destroy stalks as soon as possible.

As pointed out elsewhere in this issue, early cotton stalk destruction has proved to be a good farming practice over most of the Belt, and has added value in controlling pink bollworms where they are found. Ginners last year, in co-

operation with public agencies, worked out the voluntary closing plan which is being used again in 1956.

The program has proved helpful to producers and has also aided ginners in avoiding operating at a loss at the end of the season.

Sunflower Seed Production Largest Since 1950-51

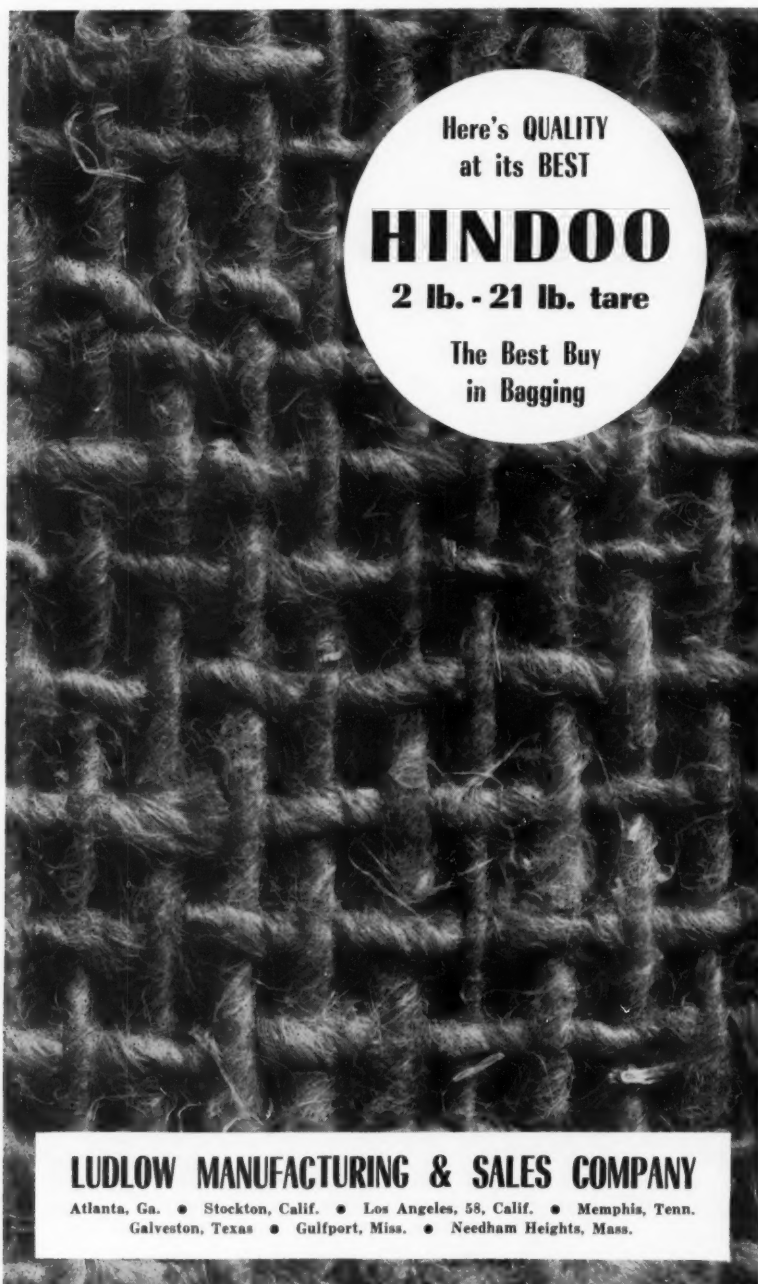
Argentina's 1955-56 sunflower seed crop is placed at 830,000 short tons, according to the second official estimate released by the Ministry of Agriculture. This represents the largest crop since 1950-51 when production was over 1.1 million tons, says U.S. Foreign Crops and Markets.

Thanks to Black Sheep, Cotton Scores Again

It looks as if there may be a new use for cotton—that is if black sheep keep shedding all over their white fellow associates.

Wyoming University specialists are working to eliminate the need for black counters in a flock of sheep by using soluble branding fluids, colored canvas coats and colored cotton neck bands.

Two large sheep ranches in Wyoming stopped using black sheep as markers in herds when the University's wool department traced black-wool fibers in white-wool cloth to the black sheep in the flock. The white brushed against the black and gathered fibers. Mills refrain from using domestic wool containing black fibers—there is no mechanical process to remove them, and hand-picking is costly.



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Galveston, Texas • Gulfport, Miss. • Needham Heights, Mass.

New Mexico A. & M. Will Feature Irrigation

A demonstration of the efficient use of water for crop production will be one of the highlights of the annual Farm Day at New Mexico A&M College, Oct. 9.

Staging the demonstration will be J. L. Dirnberger, agricultural engineer, and Robert L. Guice, soil conservationist of the College's Extension Service; Walter Knisel, agricultural engineer with the A&M Experiment Station; and irrigation specialists of commercial concerns.

The demonstration will be presented in four parts: Irrigation specialists will show how to measure pump capacity and draw-down; how to measure water in the ditch; ways to determine soil moisture; and methods of applying water to fields.

New strains of upland cotton, cotton diseases, cotton planting studies and weed control are among the other topics to be discussed.

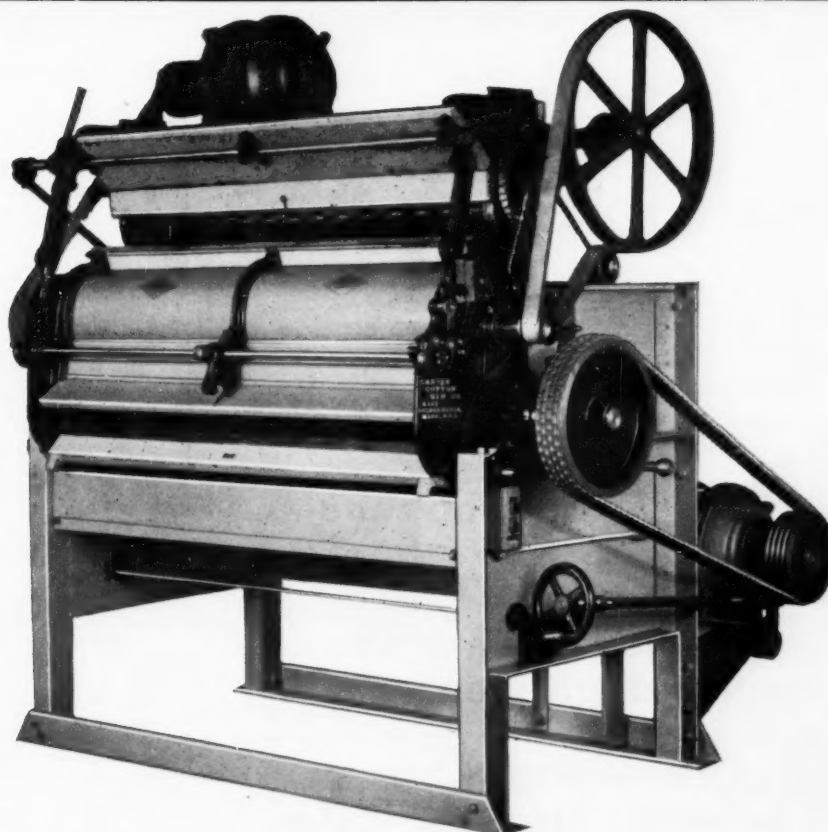
H. W. Hillman, Veteran Ginner, Dies in Texas

Many friends in the ginning industry have been saddened by the passing of Henry William Hillman, a veteran ginner and rancher of Edna, Texas.

Hillman was gin operator for many years, having owned his first gin in Poth, Texas, in 1914, in Wilson County; he built and operated two gins in Calhoun County; and was operating the oldest gin in Jackson County at the time of his passing.

Hillman is survived by his wife Mrs. Mary Card Hillman; two daughters, Mrs. Travis Traylor and Mrs. Bernard Strane of Edna; a brother, Ben C. Hillman of San Antonio; three sisters, Mrs. Sam B. Goins of Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Amelia Thompson and Mrs. Emma Ferrer, both of San Antonio, and two grandchildren.

■ **W. RAY SHOCKLEY**, former staff member of the Atlanta Journal, has joined the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute public relations staff.



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MOTOR DRIVEN or GROUP DRIVE

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• NCPA Members Get Research Facts

CONDENSED REPORTS on cottonseed products research are being sent to research leaders and National Cottonseed Products Association members by NCPA Educational Service.

Purpose of the new service is to put research results to work and to provide a convenient reference for research workers and industry members, A. L. Ward, Dallas, Educational Service director, says. He points out that the conclusions summarized are those of the research workers, and that both sides of a question are reported wherever conflicting results have been obtained.

C. A. Pope of Murray Co. Retires After 42 Years

C. A. Pope, Atlanta, retired Oct. 1, after having been with the Murray Co. of Texas for 42 years and serving as sales manager and assistant treasurer of the Atlanta plant since 1931.

Starting with the firm as a clerk in the storeroom, Pope rose through the positions of manager of the parts department and assistant sales manager to the position which he held at the time of his retirement. Known among ginners throughout the Southeast, he has many friends in the cotton industry who will extend best wishes upon his retirement.

To Assure Compliance

Gins Should Check On Wages, Hours

■ **PENALTIES** face any who fail to follow regulations of Department of Labor, ginners are warned.

Ginners should check carefully to be sure that they are complying in every way with the Department of Labor regulations on wages and hours, warns Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas.

Newsletters sent Texas ginners recently by Bush emphasize that there has been some misunderstanding among ginners as to provisions regulating wages and hours of gin employees dealing with domestic or Mexican bracero labor. For this reason, Labor Department officials have agreed to give ginners until Oct. 15 to make a careful check to assure compliance on this particular phase of the regulations.

In urging ginners to give this important matter their close attention, Bush brought out the following major fact:

A bookkeeper, fieldman, clerk or other employee of a gin who keeps records, transports or in any other way handles laborers—either through a gin or through a harvesting association—must receive the \$1 an hour minimum wage and time-and-one-half for more than 40 hours worked in any work week.

There is the following exception. The gin employee is exempt from the requirement listed in the preceding paragraph if the gin owner, gin corporation or gin partnership is the sole owner of the farm for which the employee keeps the records. However, the employee loses his exemption if he works in any way with these laborers for an individual person who is not sole owner of the gin and farm—regardless of whether that individual is partner or member of the gin corporation.

Ginners are, of course, obligated to comply with all of the regulations regarding wages and hours pertaining to gins; and the conferences with Labor Department officials have underlined the necessity for studying carefully the regulations and checking with the proper authorities if there is any question as to whether the gin is complying.

Sources of information on the subject include Department of Labor offices and officials of ginners' associations. Texas Association has discussed this topic in the 1956 Cotton Ginners' Journal and Newsletters No. 23, 25, 40 and 41.

Louisiana Delta Council Names 1957 Officers

Lamar T. Loe, Tallulah, La., has been elected 1957 president of Louisiana Delta Council, according to Harvey P. Grant, Jr., Council manager.

Vice-presidents elected at a recent directors' meeting are: George B. Franklin, Jr., Holly Ridge, La., and E. W. Sehon, Delhi, La. Ford Ware, Rayville, La., was named secretary-treasurer.

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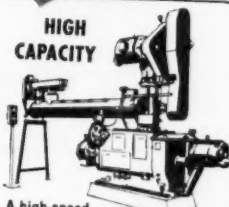
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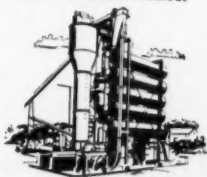
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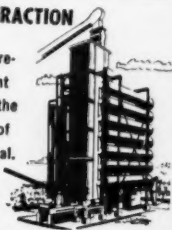
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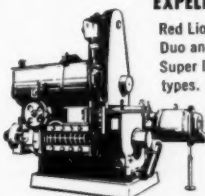
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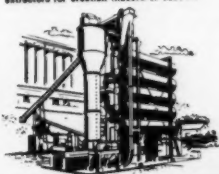
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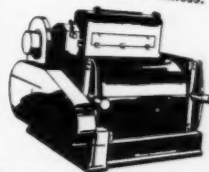
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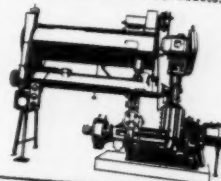
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by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Bullish on Cotton** — Washington is still bullish about the cotton outlook. Reasons given for growing optimism include prospects that U. S. sales to foreign nations at competitive prices won't bring on the world price war that has been forecast by some State Department officials.

Synthetics will be given a rough time, say some trade sources, by cotton sales at present world prices. If competitive prices are maintained, the U. S. market can be expanded well-beyond the present goal of five million bales annually, insiders believe.

• **Textile Men Cautious** — Mood of U.S. textile men is cautious toward administration assurances their industry will be protected against low-price imports. Japanese announcement of the "framework for a plan to control the exportation of cotton textiles to the U.S." is described as heartening by Col. Francis J. Beatty, National Cotton Council president, but he adds:

"The success of the plan will be determined by how the important details are worked out."

The Beatty statement followed assurances from Ike's right bower at the White House, Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, that the Administration recognizes increased flow of low-cost Japanese textiles is a genuine threat to U.S. industry, and that this government will not "stand idly by while industries wither and job opportunities are destroyed."

Japan's ambassador in Washington the other day handed this government a four-point statement of intentions as to the "scale and scope" of future cotton textile exports. They are:

"The initial over-all ceiling for Japanese exports of cotton cloth and of cotton apparel and other cotton manufactures will be determined by the level of trade in 1955.

"Within the over-all ceiling mentioned above, individual ceilings will be established, in addition to those already in effect, for such items which may tend to be exported in excessive concentration, thus causing undue hardship to a particular segment of U.S. industry. Velvetens and gingham, among other items, will be the subject of special study for further reduction.

"Efforts will be made to distribute exports equally by quarters as far as practicable, and as necessary to meet seasonal demands for certain items.

"This program shall be effective for some years, starting from Jan. 1, 1957, but may be reviewed annually."

Japan's statement of intentions offers the U.S. textile industry little assurance, according to Senator W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina. "They (the Japanese) very carefully avoided saying what their future voluntary quotas will be—except that they will be based on 1955 shipments," said Scott. "In many ways,

1955 was a much worse year on the U.S. industry than 1956."

The Japanese announcement, the Senator added, was a "highly generalized statement of intentions that doesn't mean anything when it comes to knowing what to expect in the way of volume and types of imports from Japan . . ."

• **Costs and Votes** — There is little on the record to justify vote shifts on the cost-of-living issue, although many candidates for office are trying to make something out of it.

A key test of how people are doing, say the economists, can be judged by what happens to wages in relation to prices. Government figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that a factory worker's take-home pay averaged \$51.72 per week in 1948 and \$55.21 in 1952—an increase of somewhat more than six percent in Truman's last four years in office.

The increase has been more than 13 percent thus far under the Eisenhower Administration, with the factory worker now earning take-home pay averaging \$62.55 per week.

The BLS coast-of-living index has gone up three percent during Eisenhower's administration, and reached its highest point in July of this year. The index was lower in Truman's last four years, but the increase was more—10 percent from 1948 through 1952. The Korean war is responsible for most of that rise, economists say.

Food costs make up about 30 percent of the cost-of-living index. Food prices have been going up lately, but BLS figures for August of this year showed the grocery bill was still somewhat less than during 1952.

Crop production over-all this year, despite reduction in cotton output, will be almost as large as last year, USDA crop reporters now predict.

The Soil Bank, at least this year, will not achieve one of its principal goals: that is, crop reduction. Two main Soil Bank crops, wheat and corn, look bigger this year than last.

Farm income outlook appears to be improving slightly despite the promise of another bumper crop. Factors responsible include some pickup in prices, Soil Bank and wool payments, and a substantial gain in exports.

Administration officials are cheered, but still concerned as they look at the farm picture. Price level of most commodities, during the harvest season and just prior to election, probably will ease down a bit. That is the customary seasonal trend.

• **Wheat Program Eyed**—The new export program for wheat—based on withdrawal of grain from the open market rather than government stocks—is being watched carefully by officials. Their idea is to put the same system to work

for other commodities, perhaps including cotton, if it works for wheat.

The wheat program, says Secretary Benson, will be on trial for one year. "If it proves successful," he adds, "the principal is valid with respect to other commodities."

Primary responsibility for handling wheat exports, the Secretary explains, now has been placed mainly in the hands of the private grain trade. Prior to inauguration of the new program on Sept. 4, about 90 percent of all wheat exports were coming from government stocks.

• **Early Soil Bank Sign-up** — Cotton growers and other farmers are being warned by officials to take early action in putting any allotment acres into next year's Soil Bank acreage reserve. Contracts must be signed before planting time, but it's possible that counties may have signed up all the land allowed in the reserve long before then.

Acreage that may be placed in the reserve is limited by funds appropriated for the Soil Bank program. In counties where participation is widespread, some growers could lose out.

Soil Bank regulations require that farmers control noxious weeds on land put into the acreage reserve. That does not mean weeds must be eradicated where the cost would be prohibitive. Officers say their idea is to prevent the Soil Bank from becoming a means of spreading weeds.

• Britain Is Chosen as Head of Chickasha

Claude Britain, formerly vice-president and general manager, was elected president of Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. at the recent annual meeting of the board of directors. He succeeds A. L. Durand, who resigned as president and a director.

C. A. Sammons, Dallas insurance executive, was elected to the executive committee; and Paul R. Ray of Fort Worth was named vice-president and manager of the feed division. Ray formerly was vice-president, in charge of the feed division, of Burrus Mills, Inc. Joe Briscoe was elected vice-president in charge of Arizona operations.

Shareholders of Chickasha approved a two-for-one split proposed by the board of directors, which increased the number of shares issued and outstanding from 255,000 shares of \$10 par to 510,000 shares of \$5 par value. They also authorized an additional 490,000 shares of common stock to be held in the treasury for corporate purposes.

USDA Won't Sell Soybeans Below Market Price

USDA has announced that it will not sell any 1956 crop soybeans it may take over for less than the domestic market price, or the support level plus carrying charges, whichever is higher.

The Department fixed this minimum, instead of offering soybeans at competitive prices, to avoid depressing prices during the heavy marketing season.

The price policy, USDA said, will remain in effect until Oct. 1, 1957, "when a reappraisal will be made."

Officials said the Department has not sold any soybeans since February, 1956, because farmers have found market outlets for their crops.

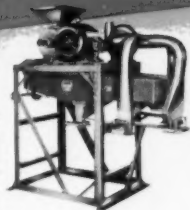
MODERNIZE YOUR MILL WITH KELLY DUPLEX

DEPENDABLE MILL EQUIPMENT

for top service and economy . . . increased profits!



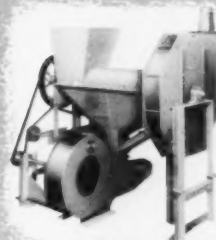
Cob Crusher for making Poultry Litter



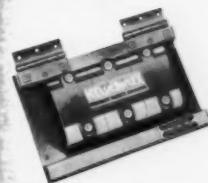
Corn Cutter and Grader with Aspirator



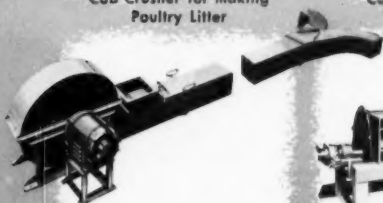
Vertical Feed Mixer
1/2 to 5 tons and larger



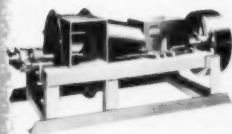
Corn Sheller with blowers for grain and cobs



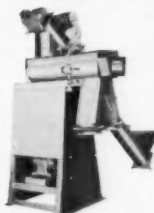
Magnetic Separator protects mill machinery



Forced Air Carloader with motor or belt drive



Regular and Pitless Corn Shellers



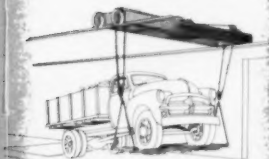
Twin Molasses Mixer



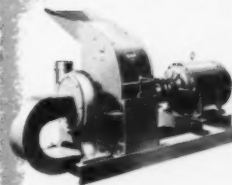
Corn Scalper with or without air cleaner



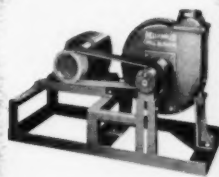
Chain Drag in double and single geared types



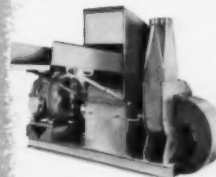
Electric Truck Hoist cuts handling costs



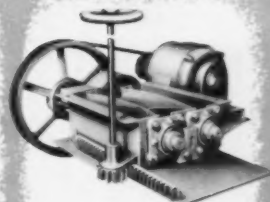
Model "M" Hammermill with direct connected motor



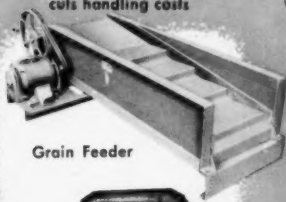
Attrition Mill Blowers for any size plant



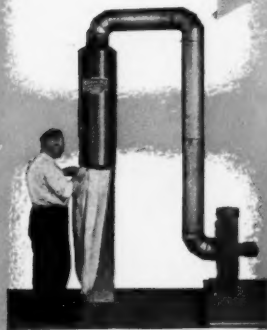
Model "S" Wide Throat Hammermill



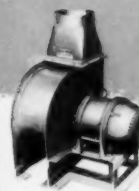
Corn Crusher and Feed Regulator



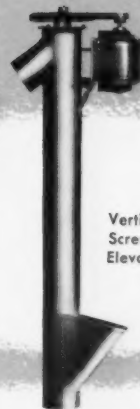
Grain Feeder



Electric Bag Cleaner



Grain Blower & Exhaust Fan



Vertical Screw Elevator

The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Company Springfield, Ohio

Yes, I'm interested in the KELLY DUPLEX machinery checked at the right. Please send me full information on these machines without any obligation.

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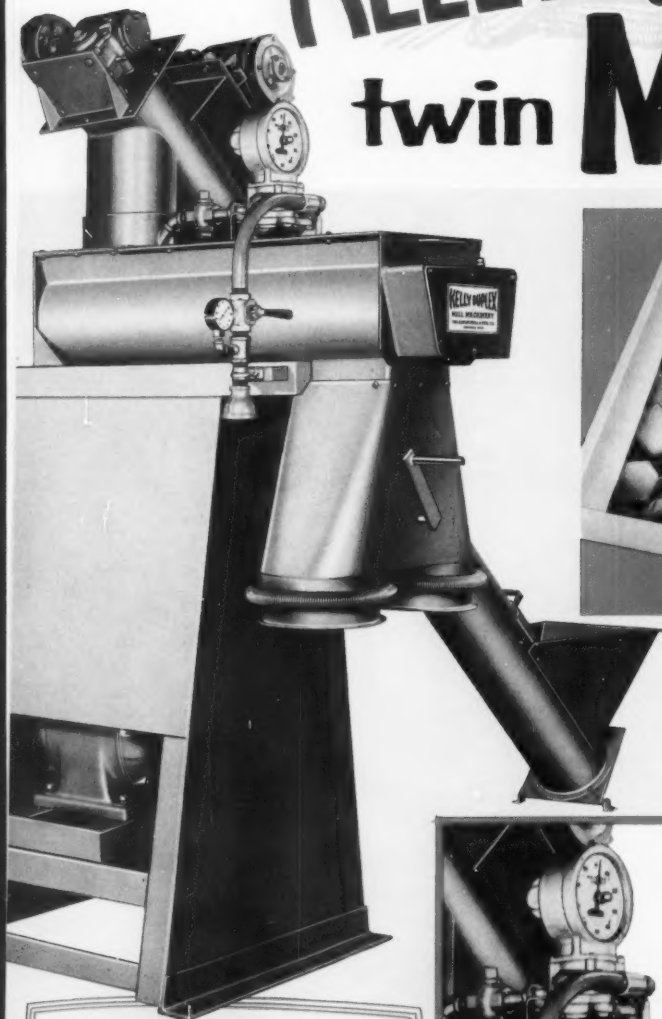
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- ☐ Regular Corn Sheller
- ☐ Magnetic Separator
- ☐ Cob Crusher
- ☐ Corn Cutter and Grader
- ☐ Vertical Feed Mixer
- ☐ Bucket Elevator
- ☐ Forced Air Carloader
- ☐ Chain Drag
- ☐ Corn Crusher—Regulator
- ☐ Grain Blower
- ☐ Corn Scalper
- ☐ Mill Blower
- ☐ Grain Feeder
- ☐ Electric Bag Cleaner
- ☐ Complete Line Catalog

KELLY DUPLEX twin Molasses Mixer

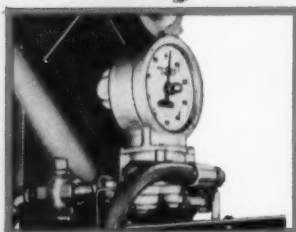


The mixing chamber, which consists of 2 rotary shafts and 36 individual paddles, is a model of blending efficiency.

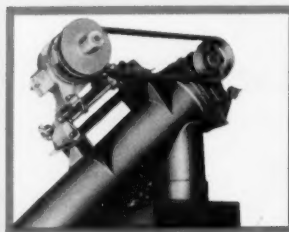
Mixes quickly, evenly, thoroughly without balling or lumping . . . practically eliminates all cleaning!

With a Kelly Duplex Twin Molasses Mixer in your mill, there's big volume and big profits ahead for you in either private brand or custom mixed sweet feeds. Features include a complete, easy-to-adjust control system that lets one man set and maintain the most exacting molasses-feed proportions with absolute accuracy . . . a twin paddle rotor unexcelled for fast, thorough, even mixing—and self-cleaning characteristics . . . a conveyor that swivels to any position or is completely demountable . . . and many, many others.

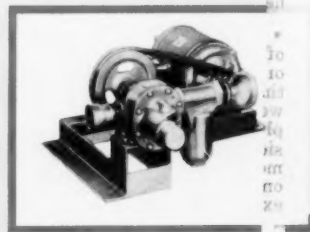
Before you buy, you owe it to yourself to compare this outstanding machine point for point (features, equipment, construction and cost) with all other makes . . . and see for yourself why a Kelly Duplex is your one best buy. The card will bring you full details.



Molasses Meter records in pounds, gives unexcelled accuracy, has turn-back attachment. 3-way valve (at left) can be conveniently hooked up for retail bulk molasses sales.



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Molasses Pump is powered by 5 H.P. motor. Special strainer removes foreign matter before it can enter pump. Adjustable by-pass valve eliminates need for return pipe to molasses supply.

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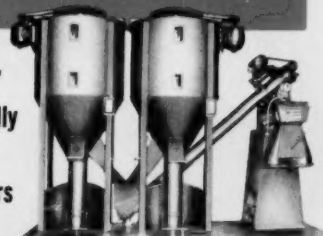
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greater profits**

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Israel No Cotton Threat

D. L. BRANYON, Georgia Extension cotton agronomist, reports his observations during time spent helping the nation develop crops that are non-competitive with U. S. products.

ISRAEL is not likely to become an alarming competitor with the cotton industry of the U. S., according to the observations of D. L. Branyon, who recently returned to Georgia Extension service as agronomist in cotton after having been in Israel as Southern Field Crops Agronomist.

Branyon, in information written especially for The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, describes his work in Israel and his observations of cotton developments, as follows:

In the latter part of 1954 I secured leave from the University of Georgia, where I was an Extension agronomist working with cotton, to go to Israel as Southern Field Crops Agronomist. I was an employee of the Research Foundation of the State University of New York and worked while in Israel in cooperation with the U. S. Operations Mission and the Israel Ministry of Agriculture.

Since Israel is in about the same parallel of latitude as Southern Georgia and Florida and Southern California, the Research Foundation needed an agronomist for the Israel project who was familiar with Southern field crops. I was the man selected and I feel that I was very fortunate in having the privilege of going to Israel in an effort to help that country in itself.

U. S. Not Aiding Cotton—The policy of our government is against promoting cooperating in the production of crops that are in competition with those which we export and of which we have a surplus. Consequently, the work of our mission was to assist Israel in the development of an agricultural program based on the needs for self-sufficiency, to the exclusion of cotton.

Even though I did not participate in a cotton production program in Israel, I did have the opportunity to observe what was taking place in the cotton industry as I traveled over the country in my work. And I was able to get information in the situation.

Cotton production is relatively new to Israel. Trials and experiments have been carried on by the Experiment Station for several years, but the first crop of commercial importance was grown in 1954, when some 800 dunams were planted. (A dunam is one-fourth of an acre.) In 1955 about 20,000 dunams were grown and in 1956 it was estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture officials that about 50,000 dunams would be planted. I left Israel the first of May when cotton planting was about complete, but before the acreage planted was determined.

• Needs 30,000 Bales—Israel has local need for and has been purchasing, some 20,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton annually to supply the textile mills and to clothe the two million inhabitants. The problem which they have to determine is whether it will be more economical to produce the cotton they need, and use the foreign exchange that has been used to purchase cotton for the purchase of other things, or to buy cotton as they have been doing.

The climate and soils of much of the valleys, plains and upper negev are well



suited to cotton production. Where proper attention is given to land preparation, fertilization, cultivation and insect control and when supplied with sufficient water, yields are comparable with those in irrigated areas of the Southwestern part of the U. S. I was told by the head of the Industrial Crops Division of the Israel Ministry of Agriculture that the 1954 and 1955 crops averaged about a half bale per dunam.

Land preparation and cultivation appeared to be satisfactory in most fields observed, but chopping and picking cotton seemed to be considered major problems by both the farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture people. Their planters and cultivators were mostly of American type, or reproductions, but they had no satisfactory hoes or cotton chopping machines. They used the most primitive method in the world to thin the plants to a stand. Laborers squatted and pulled the plants by hand. In picking, almost every conceivable kind of sacks, from simple sacks as used in the U. S. to little bags the size of paper shopping bags and an improvised version of a fruit harvesting bag, was used. Experience will probably determine that the simple picking sack suspended from a shoulder strap, as used all over the Cotton Belt in the U. S. for hand picking, is most practical.

There are two cotton insects that are a serious threat to cotton production in Israel. (1) The spiny bollworm is a threat all season long. It burrows into the plant before the appearance of fruit, killing the top part of the plant. When bolls appear it bores holes in them in feeding and the bolls rot. (2) The pink bollworm has made its appearance in Israel cotton fields each year since cotton has been grown. Constant vigilance and strict control measures will have to be maintained to prevent serious build-ups of these insects if cotton growing is to continue.

In a country the size of New Jersey (Israel and New Jersey have about the same area) where cultivable land and

irrigation water are both in short supply, it is not likely that cotton production can, or will, reach alarming competitive production. Israel's first duty is to provide food for the people and feed for the livestock. There is not enough land and water available to grow the needed food and feed crops and cotton for export. Also, production costs of cotton at present are high. The economy of production would have to be improved considerably to meet competitive world cotton prices for a profit to be realized from the export of Israel cotton.

• Hot Dogs and Lard Take Spotlight

BIGGEST HIT of the British Food Fair, which opened in London, Aug. 28, turned out to be the exhibit of the American meat industry, observers on the scene report.

An American hot dog stand with free samples, a sculpture in lard and bright displays of representative varieties of canned meats and lard from the U.S. contributed to the major success of the show.

Business was brisk at the hot dog stand where many Londoners had their introduction to the American favorite. Two hundred thousand American frankfurters were shipped for distribution at the fair.

In addition, the buns were baked with American lard and the free doughnuts at another stand were deep-fried in American lard.

The eye-catching lard sculpture, carved by British artist, Julia Bowyer, showed a pig Pied Piped circled by dancing piglets.

How Chemicals Are Aiding Cotton Uses Outlined

Varied methods of increasing cotton's usefulness through chemical treatment were outlined Oct. 3-4 at the fifth annual Chemical Finishing Conference held in Washington under sponsorship of the National Cotton Council. Approximately 200 scientists attended the meetings at the Hotel Statler.

Representatives of USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch in New Orleans outlined plans for cooperating with other research groups concerning treatment of garments by retail dry-cleaning establishments after purchase by consumers.

Wash-and-wear treatments for cotton shared the spotlight with latest developments of fire-, water-, and heat-resistant finishes, and a report on "breathable" waterproof cotton fabrics.

Weathering exposure studies on cotton canvas awnings, performed under a joint program of the USDA and the National Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association, were described.

Other highlights of the program included the possibility of applying ultraviolet-absorbing chemicals to increase sunlight resistance of outdoor fabrics and discussions of "thermoplastic properties" imparted by full acetylation of cotton.

Cotton Floor Covering

Retailing Daily, home furnishings trade publication, recently predicted an improvement in the position of cotton in floor covering markets.

• Fats Supplies Ample For Large Exports

THE SUPPLY of food fats and oils in the marketing season which began Oct. 1 will be about the same as in the past season, USDA forecasts. The rise in soybean oil will offset reduced output of cottonseed oil, lard and butter.

Fats supplies will permit exports equal to the high level of the past season, the Department points out, and still leave stocks on Oct. 1, 1957, about the same as current stocks. Exports last season were 2.7 billion pounds.

Exports through Public Law 480 programs from Oct. 1, 1955, through Aug. 31, 1956, were about 490 million pounds of cottonseed oil and soybean oil; and some 290 million more pounds are expected to be shipped on PL 480 contracts already signed. Most of this oil will go

abroad before Dec. 31. Lard exports of 145 million pounds also have been authorized.

Firm in North Carolina Will Close Oil Mill

Central Oil and Milling Co., Clayton, N.C., has closed its oil mill and Paul Keller, president, said that the firm plans to sell the equipment.

The firm plans expansion in other lines, including bonded warehouse storage of cotton and enlarged machine shop facilities.

The mill was built in 1903 by local capital, according to records of the newspaper at Clayton, but in 1927 was sold to Warrenton interests. Later purchased by C. A. Dixon of Raleigh, it was sold in 1940 and reorganized under the present firm name



W. O. FORTENBERRY



WILMER SMITH

Plan Short Staple Conference at Lubbock

FOUR LEADERS who will have a prominent part in the Short Staple Cotton Research Conference, to be held Nov. 1-2 at Lubbock, are shown here. They are the officers of Plains Cotton Growers', Inc.: W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, president; Wilmer Smith, Wilson, vice-president; M. A. Elms, Jr., Littlefield, secretary-treasurer; and George W. Pfeiffenberger, Lubbock, executive vice-president.

M. A. ELMS, JR.



GEORGE W. PFEIFFENBERGER



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108 Rutland Building, Decatur

IDAHO

Thorson Construction Co., 277 Pierce Street, Twin Falls

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Western Tank & Bldg. Co., 218 Standard Bldg.
132 South Water Street, Decatur

IOWA

Mill & Elevator Serv. Co., Box 141, Highland Park Station
Des Moines
E. W. Epperson & Co., Sumner

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W. J. Savage Co., Flour & Feed Mill Div., Knoxville

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Panhandle Steel Building Co.
1001 N.E. 5th Avenue, Amarillo
Wallace Sales & Engineering Co.
P. O. Box 899, Wichita Falls

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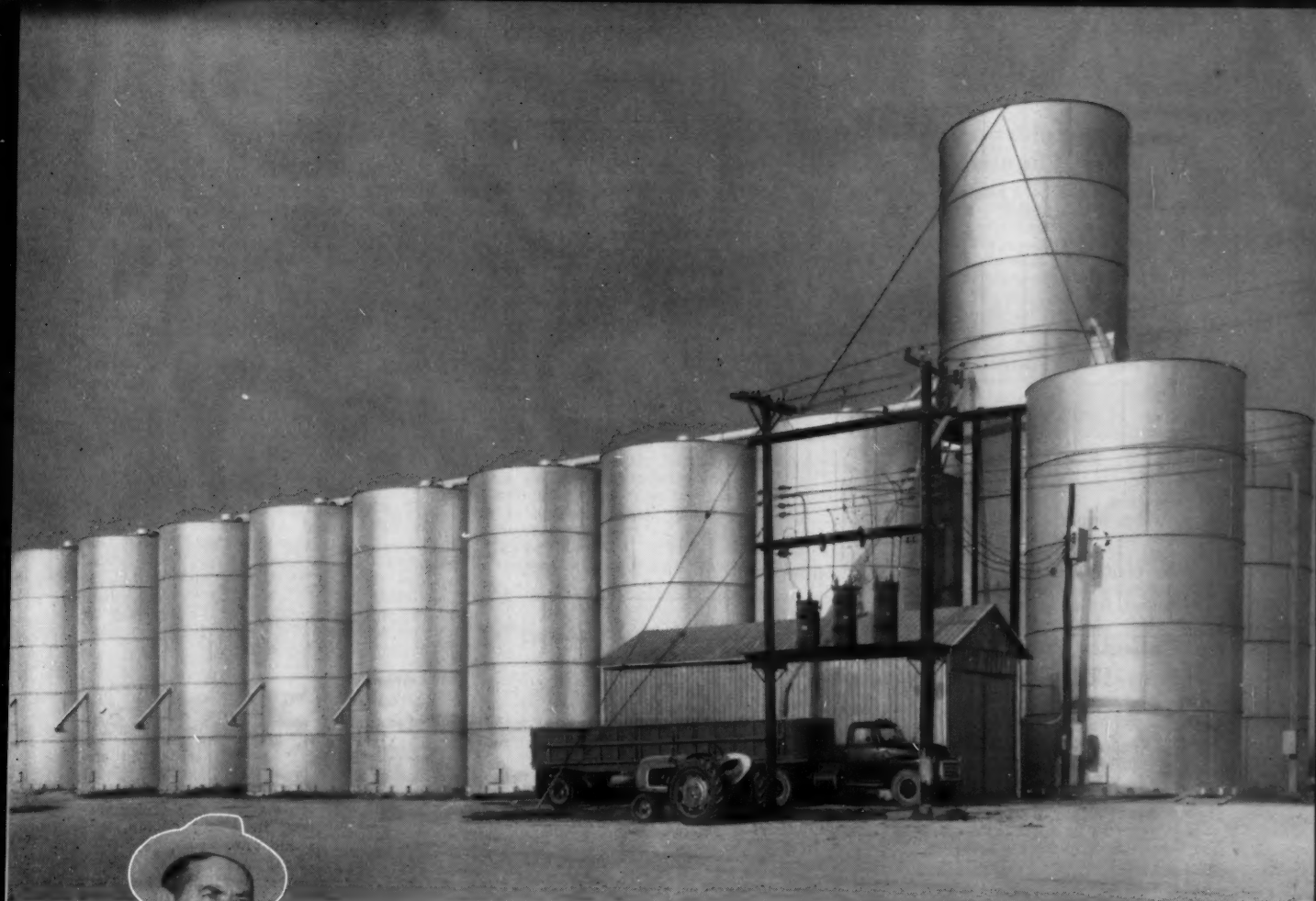
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BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY



The new elevator at Tynan, Texas, was planned and built by E. O. Ross, Inc. Owned by the Bee County Grain Elevator Co-op, its Butler steel tanks can hold 220,572 bushels.



How your nearby Butler contractor can **cut your storage costs** with Butler steel tanks

Meet E. O. Ross of E. O. Ross, Inc., Corpus Christi, Texas. He's typical of Butler contractors all over the country who are *local* experts in building Butler steel tank storage facilities. Your Butler contractor knows the special construction problems, infestation problems and weather conditions in your area — and how to solve them with weather-tight, rodent-proof Butler steel tanks. He'll help you get all of the other benefits of Butler steel tanks, too — low initial cost, low insurance rates, minimum

maintenance, excellent fire and weather protection, easy cleaning and fumigating. And, of course, speedy erection.

Butler bolted steel tanks are also widely used for bulk storage of feed and ingredients. Capacities range from 1,297 to 60,763 bushels.

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Check Sought on Ability Of Trade Negotiators

Congress has been asked to investigate the technical and professional qualifications of government personnel who handle trade negotiations of potentially serious effect on U.S. business and industry.

R. Buford Brandis, chief economist of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, suggested that Congress check the background of business experience of trade negotiators, especially those who took part in last year's GATT conference at Geneva.

The Geneva meeting, Brandis said, resulted in drastic textile tariff cuts even though cloth and apparel were already pouring into the U.S. at rapidly increasing rates. Yet it was insisted that no "peril points" for cotton textiles had been breached.

When imports come in so heavily as to prevent normal industrial growth, in line with the national economy as a whole, the tariff and trade authorities should recognize that damage is in fact being caused, Brandis contended.

National Furniture Show Sees Cotton Cushioning

Cotton cushioning was exhibited at the 1956 national furniture show by the National Cotton Council and National Cotton Batting Institute as part of their joint campaign. Supplied by leading firms, cotton-cushioned furniture was displayed at the recent fabric fair sponsored by the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers.

Cotton Groups Have Fair Exhibit

Cotton is prominently featured at the State Fair of Texas, starting in Dallas Oct. 6, in a cooperative display sponsored by cotton industry organizations. Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Texas Cotton Association, Dallas Cotton Exchange, Southwest Compress and Warehouse Association and the Cotton Research Committee of Texas sponsor the exhibit.

Featuring King Cotton's Quiz, the exhibit points out the economic importance of cotton and seed to Texas and the activities that are being carried on in cotton improvement. The display is located at a select spot in the Agricultural Building where it should attract the attention of many persons.

• Lots of Wells With Nothing To Water

WELL-DRILLING bureaucrats in Red China got so carried away with their plans that they failed to plant any crops to use the water, according to a recent report from Hong Kong.

The communist party paper scolded the party planners for letting their plans get out of hand, saying that a project for digging one million wells was expanded to two million, then to three million and finally to five million. When the time came to plant spring crops, many areas did not have the manpower for planting because party committees were busy sinking wells.

Statistics Available

The seventy-seventh annual edition of the "Statistical Abstract of the United States" has been published by the Department of Commerce, Washington. This is the standard summary of U.S. statistics and is widely used by industry and research institutions. Copies may be obtained for \$3.75 a copy from the Government Printing Office.

Data on Import Controls

"Status of Quantitative Import Control Over Selected U.S. Agricultural Exports—16 European Countries," is the title of a new publication available from Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington. It lists products under import restrictions, including cotton, oilseeds and fats and oils.

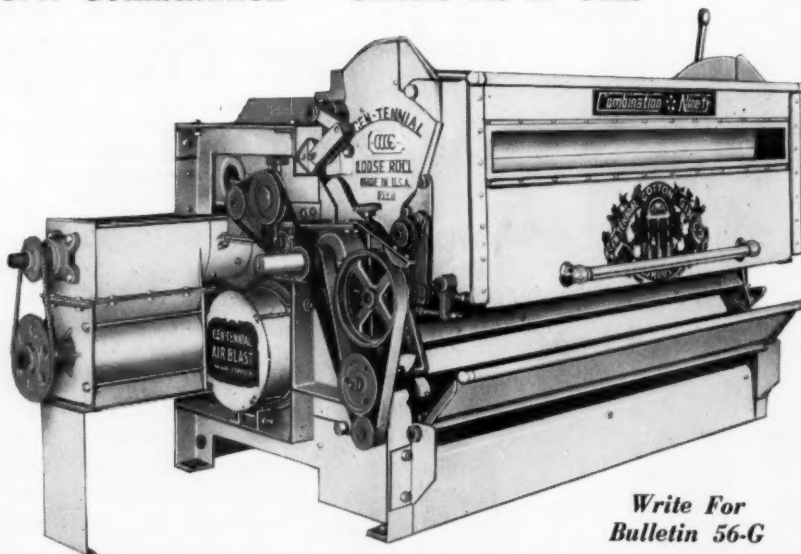
Mississippi Warehouse Destroyed by Fire

Fifty-two bales of cotton and a large stock of livestock feed were destroyed Sept. 24, when a fire swept through the Federal Compress Warehouse, Bruce, Miss.

W. L. Edwards, president of the Calhoun County Co-operative Association which rented the building, estimated loss of the warehouse and contents at about \$25,000.

The IMPROVED 1956 Model Five Star *Combination* ★★ ★★ *Ninety* "The Perfect Combination — Cleans As It Gins"

- ★ Greater Capacity
- ★ Smoother Sample
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DALLAS, TEXAS • COLUMBUS, GA. • MEMPHIS, TENN.

PROFIT BY GROWING COTTONS

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Breeder's Registered
DELTAPINE 15

- Medium-early Maturing
- Heavy Yielding
- High Lint Percent (38 % to 40 %)
- Easy Picking—Hand or Machine
- 1 1/16 to 1 3/32 Inch Staple



Breeder's Registered
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- Fast Fruiting • Early Maturing
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- Moderately High Lint Percent (34 % to 38 %)
- 1 1/16 to 1 3/32 Inch Staple



Breeder's Registered
DELTAPINE STAPLE

- A new variety bred to give the highest Lint Percentage of any cotton of equal staple length. (34 % to 36 %)
- 1 1/8 Inch Staple.

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BREEDER'S REGISTERED SEED:

DELTAPINE COTTONS

HIGH yields and *higher gin turn-out* than any other varieties of comparable staple — that's what growers are getting year after year with DELTAPINE cottons, *plus* these qualities of staple which are in highest demand by spinners:

- ★ **FEWER NEPS**
For smoother cloth
- ★ **STRONGER FIBERS**
For stronger cloth
- ★ **BETTER YARN APPEARANCE**
For top-quality cloth
- ★ **UNIFORM FIBERS**
For reduced wastes and easier processing

Place your order early for BREEDERS REGISTERED seed — three varieties developed and proven by Delta & Pine Land Company.

BREEDERS OF THE BELT'S BEST COTTONS

DELTA & PINE LAND CO.
SCOTT, MISSISSIPPI • BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Ants in Their Pants

"WHEN MOST GROWERS get to the gin, they act as though they had ants in their pants," comments The Progressive Farmer in an editorial in the October issue. "They are more interested in unloading their trailers and getting their checks than anything else. They insist on fast service." The editorial points out that grouping of seed cotton at the gin would save time in the long run, and that it enables the ginner to give each type of cotton the proper kind of ginning.

"This is an important matter," the magazine tells its readers. "It means more money for your cotton. Why don't you join with the other growers in your community in working with your ginner to get better ginning? Work with him to preserve the good quality of your cotton. After all, you worked all season to grow quality cotton. Why lose it at the gin?"

• "Logical Extension"

A "LOGICAL EXTENSION" of Procter & Gamble activities is the way that Neil McElroy, president of the firm, recently described the plan to acquire Charmin Paper Mills, Inc., manufacturers of a number of end products of

cellulose. "It is a logical extension of our interest in cellulose products made from cottonseed linters and wood," McElroy said.

• It Must Be Love

A FERTILIZER SPREADER is not the most romantic thing on the farm, but Jack Kenyon of Mineral Point, Wisc., used one to further his romance. He spread fertilizer across a quarter mile of hillside in letters 100 yards long, spelling JULIE. By the time that the deep-green grass spelled out the name of his beloved, he and Julie Fernekes had eloped.

• Advisors To Meet

DATES have been announced for meetings of 25 USDA research and marketing advisory committees. The meetings began this month and end next March. Among groups scheduled to meet are the oilseeds and peanut advisory committee, Jan. 14-16 at Peoria, Ill.; and the cotton and cottonseed committee, March 11-13 in Washington.

• Help Spot Fires

DRIVERS on Southern highways this fall are being asked to watch for forest

fires and to report them to a telephone operator, highway patrol or other law enforcement agency. Drouth has greatly increased fire danger this season.

• Gilt-Edged Investment

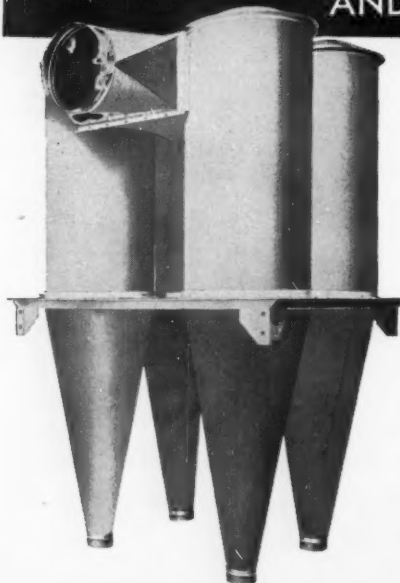
"AS A GINNER, I regard the 10 cents a bale I now collect for the Cotton Council as a gilt-edged investment," writes Winston Lovelace, Loving, N. M., in the Sept. 15 issue of the Council's Progress Bulletin. The president of National Cotton Ginners' Association continues by saying that the ginner is the key man in the Council's drive to increase cotton consumption, just as he is the key man in the cotton industry. Lovelace urges ginners to give their full support to the Council, saying that such support is "not only desirable but essential to the future of our nation's cotton enterprise."

• Parallel Terraces Pay

PARALLEL TERRACES, easier to farm than the conventional irregular terraces, may be practical on much sloping land, USDA-state cooperative research in Alabama and Missouri indicates. Cotton, soybeans and corn were among the crops on the land studied.

In Missouri, terraces parallel to each other reduced point-row area 70 percent and nearly doubled average row length. It cut operator time in the field with tractor and equipment about 10 percent. Time for all operations in growing corn—that is, plowing the land to shredding the stalks—was 5.33 hours per acre with the old terraces and 4.38 hours after parallelizing. It cost about

HIGH EFFICIENCY DUST COLLECTORS AND TRAVELING TELESCOPES



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This collector MUST BE PROPERLY SIZED; to do this, the size and make of fan, fan speed, diameter of pipe on discharge side of fan, and type of material the fan is handling must be known.

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\$21 per acre to reconstruct terraces, and Smith finds that time savings under the parallelized system will repay the cost of reconstruction in about seven years.

• Turkeys by the Score

DINNER TABLES SHOULD GROAN with plenty of turkeys at Thanksgiving and Christmas of 1956. U.S. producers expect to market 16 percent more birds than last year—29 percent more heavy breeds and 19 percent fewer of the lighter breeds. Higher turkey prices and lower feed costs earlier in the year encouraged production, but consumers are likely to pay less for their holiday birds.

• Fight Foreign Diseases

OPENING of USDA's Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory recently marks the start of an intensive fight against foreign diseases, including foot-and-mouth disease, the world's worst animal disease. Located offshore from Long Island, the laboratory cost about \$10 million. Strict control and isolation of equipment and personnel are designed to prevent diseases from reaching the U.S. mainland.

• Spuds Again

REMEMBER all the screams about feeding surplus spuds to livestock, while consumer prices were high, a few years ago? Some more of the same may be ahead. USDA will pay subsidies to potato growers who divert the vegetable for use as starch, flour or livestock feeds.

• Fats Help Turkeys

TURKEYS fed a ration containing fat gained more weight per pound of feed than those not receiving the fat in USDA research. Eight percent stabilized lard containing an anti-oxidant to prevent rancidity was used in the experiments, at Beltsville, Md.

• Wheat Building Rinks

SURPLUS WHEAT is building skating rinks in Canada. About 50 towns have used tax money to build rinks for ice skating in the future, which they expect to pay for by using them now to store surplus wheat. Southey, in Saskatchewan, is a town of 450 persons that borrowed \$46,000 to build a rink, which has been rented to local cooperative for wheat storage at \$1,000 a month. The rink owners hope that wheat will be stored long enough to pay the entire cost.

• Vanishing Milk Cans

MILK CANS are going to vanish, some dairymen predict. They believe that the curiously shaped tin tumblers soon will be replaced entirely by tank trucks and pipelines to transport milk to city plants.

• Women's Work Easier

THE TIME that your wife has to spend in the kitchen is much less than it formerly was, the statisticians claim. In 1925, it was estimated that the average housewife spent 5.5 hours daily preparing food. Now, what with canning, freezing, drying and all, she spends an average of only 1.5 hours.

Superintendents' Wives Plan Entertainment

Mrs. E. E. Kressenberg, a past president, was host Oct. 4 to the Women's Auxiliary of the Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association in Memphis. Plans were discussed for the entertainment during the regional conference in Memphis, Dec. 1; and for the annual Christmas luncheon.

Mrs. Louis J. Saino and Mrs. Kressenberg have been named co-chairmen for ladies' entertainment at the 1957 convention of the Tristates Association in Memphis, June 5-6.

Auxiliary members welcomed the following new members at their recent meeting: From Memphis, Mrs. C. G. Christian; from Mississippi, Mrs. W. L.

Hodgins of Jackson, Mrs. R. L. Carter of Greenville, Mrs. Frank McDonald and Mrs. F. E. Porter of Clarksdale, Mrs. B. F. Franks of Jonestown; from Alabama, Mrs. John Lundmark of Birmingham.

Textile Label Hearings Started in New York

Hearings began Oct. 3 in New York City on proposed legislation to require labeling of textiles so as to identify fibers for consumers. The bill is supported by the cotton industry and other trade groups. Representative Frank Smith of Mississippi is author of the bill and Representative Arthur Klein of New York is chairman of the subcommittee conducting the hearings.

Another Outstanding

HYDRAULIC TRUCK DUMPER

Installation!

Photos show two 50 foot grade level, scale type, Kewanee Hydraulic Truck Dumpers installed at Burdick Grain Elevator, Redwing, Minnesota. This type of installation is capable of unloading over 30 million bushels of grain a year with a minimum of horse-power and a minimum of labor—plus, pulling in grain from a greatly, widened trade area making it possible for more careful, quality selection.

Kewanee Hydraulic Truck Dumpers are universally used since their introduction to a wide range of industries more than 10 years ago with the result that there are more Kewanee Dumpers in use today than all others combined. Some users have as many as 33 Dumpers installed in outlying plants throughout the country. Prompt deliveries can be made on all models in 25, 45, 50 and 60 foot platform sizes. Complete information on request.



The "Hammond" Line comprises Nu-Mo, Winona, Nu-Type, Salem and Super-Capacity "V" Buckets—a complete line of Bucket Elevators—Sectional and Helical Conveyor, also Screw Lifts, Screw-Veyor, Screw-Flo.

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MAINTENANCE costs were lowered 50 percent on six fork trucks converted to liquefied petroleum gas by Korhumel Steel and Aluminum Co., Evanston, Ill., as shown on the left. Super Valu Stores use LPG-powered fork trucks in their Hopkins, Minn., warehouse, pictured in the center. On the right, Clark Equipment Co.'s newest model, the Clarklift 30, operates on a factory-installed LPG system.

The Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas As a Fuel for Fork Trucks

THE ADVANTAGES claimed for liquefied petroleum gas as fuel for industrial fork lift trucks have focused a great deal of attention on this subject in recent months. But while the number of LPG users is growing steadily, an even larger number of men concerned with materials handling have considered the use of LPG but are deferring decisions regarding it because of inadequate information or a lack of understanding as to how the advantages of LPG can be applied to their specific handling problems.

• **What is LPG?**—Liquefied petroleum gas is gas kept in a liquid state by pressure. LPG can be either Propane or Butane, but is usually a mixture of the two. Its chief source is natural gas, from which LPG is condensed as a by-product. Large quantities are also produced by oil refineries as a by-product of gasoline production; additional amounts, previously burned off as waste, are now being realized from crude oil wells. LPG is measured in pounds; 4.46 pounds equal one gallon of gasoline.

• **What Are Its Characteristics?**—LPG has certain characteristics which distinguish it from gasoline:

Propane boils at minus 44 degrees F., while Butane boils at 32 degrees F. (It is because of this decided difference in vaporization temperatures that the two gases are usually mixed. Butane alone, for example, would not be effective in sub-freezing temperatures.)

At 100 degrees F., Propane develops 172 lbs. pressure while Butane develops 38 lbs. pressure.

Octane rating of Propane is 100; Butane is 93.

These characteristics require slightly different construction for engines using LPG when compared with gasoline engines. Due to the higher octane rating of LPG, a higher compression ratio—from eight to one to nine to one—is used to obtain fuel economy.

A cold in-take manifold is used with LPG since the fuel is a gas when it enters the manifold and does not require a hot spot to help vaporization—required when gasoline is the fuel.

A simple air-gas carburetor replaces the complicated, delicate gasoline carburetor.

Since LPG is a liquid only when under pressure, a fuel tank capable of withstanding high pressure is necessary. Clark's LPG fuel tanks, for example, are designed for working pressures of 240 psi with test pressures of 480 psi, and incorporate a relief valve to by-pass and vent pressure exceeding 375 psi.

• **What Are The Advantages of LPG?**—Longer engine life resulting from use of LPG is probably the principal advantage of the fuel. Operating characteristics of LPG result in reduced engine wear, when compared with gasoline operation, and thus effect lowered engine maintenance costs.

How this is accomplished is illustrated by the following points:

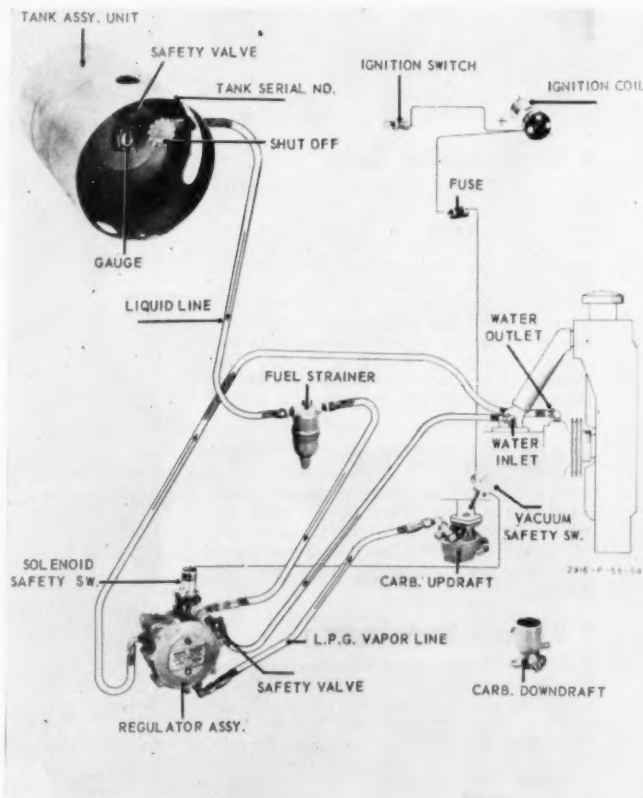
LPG enters the combustion chamber as a gas rather than as a vaporized liquid, thus insuring almost complete burning. Unburned carbon deposits, commonly found with gasoline, are almost entirely eliminated.

LPG's high octane rating allows clean burning, thereby eliminating lead compound deposits in the combustion chamber. LPG is completely free of materials that cause varnish deposits.

Since LPG is a dry gas, there is no liquid to wash down the

By **RUSSELL HASTINGS,**
Clark Equipment Co.

THIS SKETCH shows the simple fuel system of a fork truck engine powered by liquified gas. Main components are the high pressure tank, vaporizer-regulator, downdraft carburetor.



cylinder wall lubricant. Crankcase dilution is virtually eliminated. This results in less wear on cylinder walls and bearings and longer life for lubricating oils.

The simple carburetor has no jets or other mechanisms that require maintenance and adjustments usually necessary with a gasoline carburetor.

The fuel pump is eliminated because LPG is under its own pressure in the tank.

In most installations lowered fuel costs are realized with LPG. This largely depends on geographic location. Generally speaking, LPG costs less than gasoline in the Western, Mid-Western, North-Central and Gulf States. In the North-Eastern States, LPG is usually more expensive. In the former areas lower fuel costs will reflect especially substantial savings in fleet installations where fuel costs make up a large portion of the total operating cost.

Buying LPG in bulk rather than individual tanks increases savings in the cost of fuel, but necessitates the purchase and installation of storage facilities. Whether such action is economical depends on total fuel consumption.

• **What About Fumes?**—The small amount of fumes produced by LPG combustion are colorless, odorless and harmless—a factor which can be of considerable importance in certain instances. Because of the almost complete burning of the fuel, exhaust fumes are produced to a much less extent than with gasoline engines. Carbon monoxide, the most harmful ingredient in gasoline engine exhaust fumes, is contained in LPG fumes in only minute amounts due to the high volatility of LPG. For the same reason, odorous aldehydes—which give gasoline fumes their obnoxious smell—are nonexistent to any traceable degree in LPG fumes.

• **Is LPG Safe?**—Much has been said, and misunderstood, concerning the safety of using liquefied petroleum gas. Its characteristic high volatility, and the fact that it must be kept under high pressure, have occasioned some misgivings about the possibility of explosions and other accidents. In some cases these doubts have been strong enough to decide against use of LPG.

There is an "accident potential" in any fuel, LPG not excepted. But experience has proved beyond question that there is no more danger in use of LPG than there is with gasoline, or even diesel fuel, when normal safeguards and good maintenance procedures are utilized.

Well-engineered components are essential for safety. Fuel containers must comply with local regulations concerning the use of LPG. The tank should be equipped with a safety-relief valve which by-passes excess pressure and it is mandatory to have on the tank an excess flow valve which automatically shuts off the flow of gas if the flow is too fast. This might occur if a coupling or hose is broken. Fuel systems should be completely sealed to eliminate fuel leakage or evaporation. Quick-disconnecting, self-sealing couplers are important in that they help prevent gas leakage during tank changeovers.

Since LPG is an odorless gas, LPG manufacturers add an odorant to aid in the detection of gas leaks. Often this odor is found in the exhaust fumes and is ignored because it is considered natural. This is a mistake. Odorous exhaust fumes indicate that the odorant is not

being burned completely, probably because the fuel mixture is too rich. This should be corrected immediately, not only for more efficient engine operation, but also because the fume odor might prevent detection of a similar odor resulting from a gas leak from the tank or hose couplings.

While a gas leak is potentially dangerous, by no means does it indicate an imminent explosion. To illustrate, let us assume that a tank valve has been damaged, resulting in a slow, steady leakage of gas. Ordinarily the leak would be detected either by the odor or by the sound made by the escaping gas. But in this case the leak has not been noticed, and an open flame is accidentally directed to the gas flow.


The result would be not an explosion but a tongue of flame extending out from the valve, much like an acetylene

torch. Length of the flame would depend on the pressure behind the gas leak. While the flame itself might cause damage or injury, there would be no explosion damage.

Such a leak might result in an explosion if the leak were undetected long enough for a sizeable amount of gas to collect in a closed, unventilated area, such as the bottom of an elevator shaft, and then be ignited. While such a situation is possible, it is highly improbable if the LPG equipment being used is well constructed and in good repair.

Some gas usually escapes when fuel tanks are changed, but even this harmless amount can be reduced or eliminated with proper techniques. The shut-off valve on the tank should be completely

(Continued on Page 27)



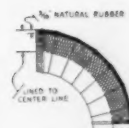
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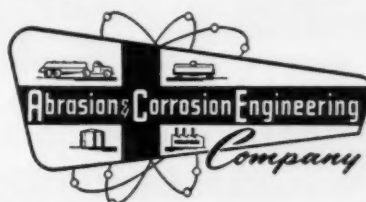
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Delta Committee Hears Reports on Research

Reports on cotton defoliation and the effects of spindle moisture on cotton quality were heard Sept. 29 by the Delta Council advisory research committee, meeting at Delta Station, Stoneville, Miss. J. R. Flautt, committee chairman, and Dr. W. L. Giles, Delta Station superintendent, presided.

Dr. H. R. Carns, plant physiologist, reported that defoliation pays under proper conditions but that indiscriminate use of defoliant can be costly. His studies indicated defoliation is most feasible when growth in the field is rank and the cotton heavily fruited. If the application is not made too soon, thereby reducing yields, economic gains can be expected from quality improvement. Defoliation is least economical when the plants are small and heavily fruited. Under these circumstances a high percentage of natural defoliation is expected.

Speaking on the effects of spindle moisture on cotton quality, R. A. Montgomery, economist, USDA Ginning Laboratory, and O. B. Wooten, agricultural engineer, Delta Station, noted that their findings showed spindle moisture had little discernible effect on picker twist or the performance of seed cotton in the gin. They did point out that a very definite relationship between quality and the moisture content of the stalk cotton could be seen. Correlating stalk cotton moisture to the relative humidity readings throughout the day, their study indicated that the drier the

air the better the grade of cotton obtainable.

At no time did the application of spindle moisture, which ranged from five to 13 gallons per bale, have any effect on the moisture content of the seed cotton. Wooten pointed out that in light of this study, water could be used in sufficient volume to prevent the build-up of sticky material on the spindle without affecting the ginning performance of the cotton.

Other topics discussed at the meeting included a proposed study on the economics of irrigation and a brief summary of the future plans in cotton insect research.

• Farm Group Plans More Promotion

TO MAKE the average person conscious of the importance of agriculture is the goal of the Fresno County and City Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee, announced following a recent meeting.

The California county is the nation's No. 1 agricultural county, the committee pointed out, but many city dwellers do not realize the essential part that farming plays in the area's economy.

■ W. D. FELDER, JR., president of American Cotton Shippers' Association, and JACK J. STONEHAM, president of Texas Cotton Association, have made a series of talks on cotton marketing in the Lubbock area. Both men are former presidents of Dallas Cotton Exchange.

• 1,835,000 Bales Is Mexican Estimate

COTTON PRODUCTION in Mexico now is estimated by USDA at 1,835,000 bales. This is much lower than earlier forecasts and 18 percent below the 1955-56 peak crop of 2,250,000 bales.

About 1,375,000 bales are available for export, as compared with 2,027,000 bales exported last season.

Mexican mills used about 425,000 bales last season, and may increase consumption to 460,000 in 1956-57.

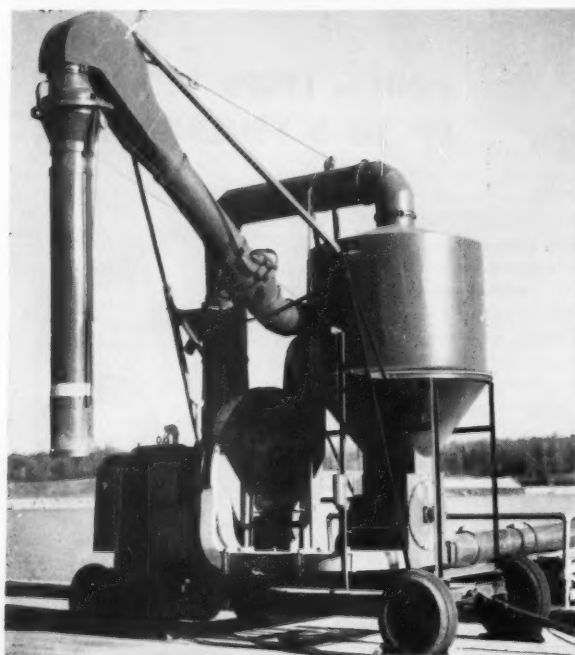
Foreign Officials Attend Agriculture Program

A group of agricultural officials from Asia and the Near East are visiting the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, for a special five-week training program. The program, which began Sept. 24, was arranged cooperatively by the University and the International Cooperation Administration, which brought the group to the U.S.

The study is designed to enable farm specialists to learn why rural families in the U.S. have found it beneficial to work together through farm organizations. The men will study the purposes of the major farm organizations.

New Directory Issued

Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' and Crushers' Associations have published the 1956-57 Oklahoma Directory of ginners, crushers and associate members.



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Food Bad? Your Wife Is Just Lazy

If the food's bad at your house, you can blame it on a lazy wife—if you dare. That's the latest fuel for the husband vs. wife contest, coming straight from a farm economist, Dr. M. K. Bennett of Stanford University. He told the American Farm Economic Association that the housewife's laziness and lack of knowledge of nutrition account for the fact that people are not eating as well, although they have more money for food. Another economist, Dr. Wendell H. Griffith, added that Americans today have better food available than their grandparents did—they just don't know how to prepare it right.

• Blitz Sent Cotton Leader to U.S.

DURING WORLD WAR II, when the Germans stepped up their blitz, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Taylor of Clemson, S.C., left England so fast they didn't have time for official travel authorization. It took him six years to receive reimbursement—and only after Congress passed special legislation entitled: "For the Relief of Fred Taylor."

Taylor, however, has been contributing to agriculture and the cotton industry for more than half a century, says Clemson College News Bureau, and the retired leader was honored this summer for his varied achievements.

Taylor's association with Clemson College began in 1909 when he was appointed assistant professor of the textile school. He taught spinning, carding, cotton classing and grading and doubled in Extension work over the state as one of the first agricultural agents in South Carolina.

He entered federal service in 1912. His first tour of duty covered several years as assistant, and later, as cotton technologist in Washington. Taylor, as leader of cotton standards work through 1919, directed development of Universal Standards for grade and staple of American cotton.

His most far-reaching contribution to national defense came at the height of a World War I production crisis. With the cooperation of USDA and the National Bureau of Standards, he designed and developed the first successful cotton fabric for airplane wings in 1917. According to textile experts and aeronautical engineers of that time, the feat was impossible. It deflated the previous belief that rigid requirements of airplane wings could be met adequately only by linen fabrics and flax fibers. Before the armistice, all principal allies had used the new fabric extensively.

Taylor resigned from agriculture in 1919, joining Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. in Akron, Ohio, as manager of its cotton and fabric department. He later went to Fall River, Mass., as manager of Firestone's fabric production, and in 1930 became secretary-treasurer of the Alfred Mills in Charlotte, N.C. In October of that year he was reinstated by USDA for foreign service in Japan, China, Continental Europe and the Scandinavian

countries. His second tour of duty covered 14 years as principal marketing specialist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and as technical consultant in cotton marketing.

He transferred to the Department of State in 1944 to become agricultural commissioner, with headquarters at Manchester, England. He returned to USDA on Jan. 21, 1948, and retired 10 days later. He retired to Clemson in 1949.

Recognition has been delayed for the one-time Clemson College professor. However, a special act in New Bedford, Mass., this past summer honored him for world contributions in textiles, agriculture, aviation and industry—eight years after his retirement. New Bedford Textile Institute, his alma mater, presented him with an honorary degree in recognition of these many contributions.

Cotton Is Being Picked And Ginned Rapidly

An unusually-early cotton crop has been gathered and ginned rapidly, George H. McFadden & Bro., Memphis, reports in Cotton Crop Letter No. 17. Correspondents of the firm estimated that 70 percent of the crop was open by Sept. 25, for the Belt as a whole, and that about 45 percent had been gathered. A year ago, only 30 percent had been picked.

The 3,248,351 bales reported ginned to Sept. 16 compared with 2,797,813 to the same date last season. Ginnings are about 25 percent of the crop, the highest percentage in the past 10 years, except for 1954, when 3,440,815 bales, or 25.3 percent, had been ginned by mid-September.



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What Is a Cotton Ginner?

■ W. B. HARBOUR, Mississippi Extension Service agricultural engineer, says in this article that the farmer expects the ginner to be a banker, buyer, salesman and many other things.

WHAT is a cotton ginner?

Anyone who can rewrite that old nursery rhyme "Rich man, poor man..." to read "Ginner, salesman, banker, buyer..." would have a fair description of what many farmers expect their ginner to be.

Forgetting all about the ginner's year-round problem of keeping his gin machinery up to date and making his plant pay, in face of reduced production, increased competition and the demand

for better grade and staple, let's describe the ginner in words that his producer customer might use. (And, it doesn't matter much whether the ginner happens to be an individual or cooperative ginner, the problems are similar.)

As a Ginner—"I brought you this bale to be ginned," the farmer says, "and need my trailer back in the field, so I can't wait my turn. Why don't you build another gin? Then I won't have to wait until the hand-picked cotton is



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ginned to get my machine-picked cotton ginned. Go turn up the heat and speed up the ginning so I can get my trailer."

(And then, about midnight, on his way home, the tired ginner sees that trailer standing beside the country store, where it's been since the man left the gin yard!)

As a Cotton Buyer—"I'm bringing you all my cotton," says the farmer; "therefore, you should pay me half a cent more per pound. The reason it's not worth more is that you burned it up ginning so fast. Either that, or you ran it through so fast that you did not give it time to dry and get all of the pepper trash out of it."

(Of course, the ginner remembers who it was wanted that trailer back in a hurry.)

As a Banker—"Year-in and year-out, I gin all my cotton with you," says the producer. "I need money to buy seed, fertilizer and machinery to make this crop. I'll need the money from about March 1 until ginning time."

(At ginning time, though, the cotton goes to that nearby gin that has added one six-cylinder cleaner. Why has he been able to add equipment? Because he said "no" when the farmer asked him to lend him money, and has some money on hand.)

As an Organizer—"That ginner is a good man, he contributes to all of the community programs. Whenever I need help, I'll go to him. You can be sure that he'll help you out, take part in our organizations and do other things that help the community."

(But, when the ginning season starts, the same farmer will carry his cotton down the road where a worn-out gin, run by the man who never serves his community, will gin his cotton for 50 cents less per bale.)

As a Salesman—"Since I gin all of my cotton with you, you ought to help me sell my livestock, and grain and other things, as well as my cotton."

(But, when the time comes to buy planting seed, fertilizer or other supplies, the farmer forgets about the ginner and buys from a salesman in another town.)

Working with ginner, as I do, I realize that the owner of a gin has a hard time keeping up with all of the changes that are necessary to please his customers, and to do a good job of ginning that will produce the quality of cotton that mills demand.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

(Continued from Page 23)

closed during this operation. After the valve is shut, the fork truck engine should be run till it stops, thus using all fuel remaining in the fuel system. This relieves pressure on connecting hoses leading from tank to metering device. If this procedure is followed correctly, there will be no "phfft" of escaping gas when the tank is removed. (Two types of quick-disconnecting couplers recently developed eliminate the need for running the engine overtime, and also do away with the "phfft.")

Most communities have local ordinances governing the use of LPG, and the first-time user of this fuel should consult these rulings to make sure his LPG operation is within regulations. Usually these codes demand that LPG be stored in an open area away from general plant activity—a restriction often placed on fuels or other flammable materials. (For more information about codes governing storage of LPG refer to National Fire Protection Association pamphlets No. 58 and No. 59, and A.S.M.E. Boiler Construction Code, Section VIII. Also see I.C.C. regulations.)

• **Factory-Built or Conversion**—It is not necessary to purchase a machine factory-built for LPG operation to use this fuel. Most fork trucks now using gasoline can be converted to LPG operation at a reasonable cost. Clark, for example, has made available to its dealers a kit for shop-conversion to LPG of all standard Clipper, Carloader, Yardlift 40 and Utilitrac model fork trucks. While some owners have purchased the kits to make conversions in their own shops, many prefer that the work be handled by the fork truck dealer, because of the complexity of the job. Owners of large fleets of fork trucks planning conversion to LPG will find it advantageous to have their own mechanics learn how to make conversions.

Successful conversion depends on good workmanship and quality parts, so the fork truck owner will be wise to insist on these requisites. Minimum conversions or short kit "spud-ins" not widely recognized or approved, or their components, should be avoided. All components used in conversion should have Underwriters' Laboratories approval if the user hopes to obtain reasonable insurance rates. (When converting fork trucks to LPG, it's wise to inform the fire insurance company to make sure that use of LPG does not alter insurance rates.)

Conversions of fork trucks to LPG should be made only on engines in top-notch shape. It is especially important that pistons, rings, valves and cylinder heads be clean and free of carbon deposits. Gasoline, which causes carbon deposits, also acts as a solvent in keeping the deposits from becoming highly abrasive. LPG does not have this solvent effect, but tends to harden the residual carbon into a very abrasive substance. Therefore, a good overhaul, or at least a thorough cleaning, is a necessary preparation for a proper conversion. For this reason a conversion usually will be done most economically at a time when the fork truck is normally due for an overhaul.

Since LPG, because of its high flame temperature, has a tendency to burn conventional valves, it is advisable to

install stellite-faced valves and seats and positive valve rotators in the converted engine.

• **Where Can LPG Be Used?**—A common misconception is that LPG powered fork trucks are applicable only in very specific or specialized situations—situations in which gasoline or electric-powered trucks are not practical. The truth is that LPG is being used as a fuel in every industry in which fork trucks are utilized.

The fumeless characteristics of LPG, of course, make it an especially valuable fuel in certain industries, notably the food processing and canning industries. But the combined advantages of LPG make it a fork truck fuel that can be utilized in any installation, a fact

proved by the experiences of LPG users in a wide variety of applications.

For example, the Douglas Aircraft Co., Santa Monica, Calif., recently published the results of a test made to determine the comparative advantages of Propane and gasoline as fuels for fork trucks and towing tractors used in the plant. Using four Clark towing tractors and two fork trucks as a test group, the company operated half the machines on LPG and half on gasoline for five months carefully noting such factors as fuel consumption and maintenance costs. Douglas projected the savings on an annual basis covering all of its 103 handling units and estimated that a fleet-wide switch to LPG fuel would save \$9,560 a year.

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converted a Clark Dynatork several years ago. The unit operated 8,000 hours before an overhaul was necessary, and even then the parts required cost only \$35. Similar machines operating on gasoline required rebuilding at 2,000 hours, with parts and machine work costing \$250.

The same company saves \$128 in oil costs on four trucks converted to LPG, and reports that spark plugs put in at the time of conversion four years ago are still being used.

At the Rochester, N. Y., plant of Gerber Products Co., manufacturer of baby foods, a fleet of 22 LPG fork trucks is in operation. Eight of them were factory built for LPG operation, the others were gasoline-powered machines converted to LPG at a cost of \$175 each. Although the insallation was only re-

cently completed, total fleet maintenance costs have already been reduced 15 percent.

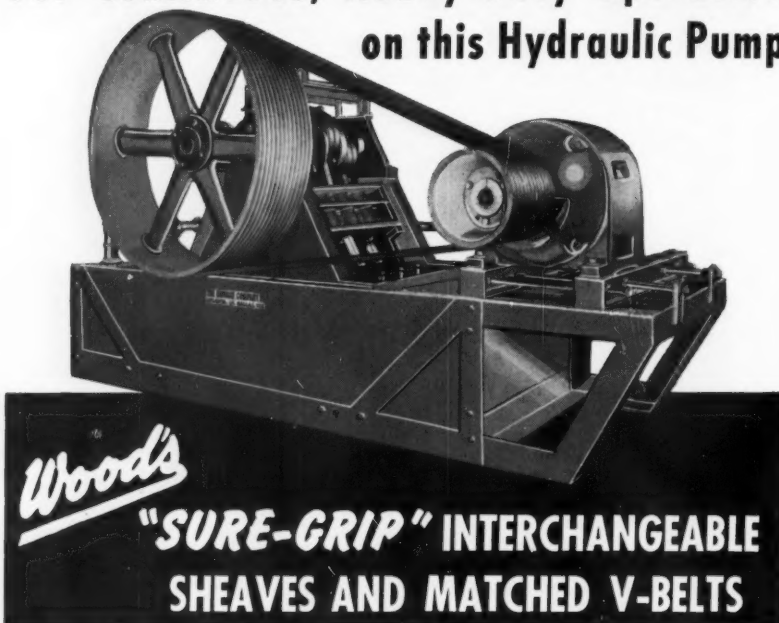
Some time ago the Korhumel Steel and Aluminum Co., Evanston, Ill., converted six of its 16 fork trucks at a cost of \$1,410. Seven months later the plant superintendent reported that "LPG has saved us at least \$1,800 in reduced maintenance and repair bills." Maintenance costs on the six LPG powered trucks were lowered 50 percent; hourly fuel consumption on one carefully watched fork truck dropped from 1.7 gallons of gasoline to 1.3 gallons of LPG; oil filters lasted at least three months instead of being changed every two weeks.

At the Elizabeth, N. J., plant of Burry Biscuit Co., several gasoline-powered fork trucks were converted to LPG for

Bennett Gin Article Distributed

Reprints of the article, "The World's Two Types of Gins," by Charles A. Bennett, USDA, from the Aug. 11 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, are being distributed by a number of industry associations. Organizations which are using this historical information in their public relations program include Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association, Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association, South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and the National Cotton Council. USDA also has obtained a supply of the reprints; and The Press has mailed copies to libraries at agricultural colleges in every state.

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a three-month test period. This showed that maintenance savings of about \$180 per truck per year could be expected. Mileage tests proved that important fuel cost savings could be realized. A converted truck ran 13 hours on 6.82 gallons of LPG; the same model truck used 8.2 gallons of gasoline for the same period. Burry spends 10 cents a gallon for LPG and about 25 cents a gallon for gasoline. Results of the test period induced Burry to adopt LPG for its entire fleet.

• Family Farms Remain Dominant in U.S.

A PRELIMINARY analysis of information from the 1954 Census of Agriculture indicates that family farms continue to be the dominant type of operation in the U.S., says Assistant Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse.

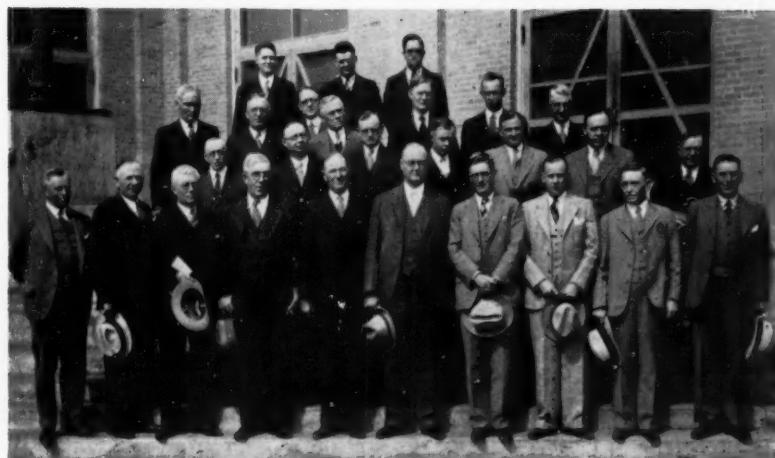
Secretary Morse pointed out that in 1954 family farms produced about the same share—roughly two-thirds—of the total agricultural output as in 1940. They control approximately the same proportion of the total acreage in farms as in 1940; that is, about 97 percent, or three-fourths of all land farmed in the U.S.

The percentage of farmers who are full or part owners of the farms they operate stood at slightly more than 75 percent in 1954, an increase of two points over 1949. This is an all-time record high.

Memphis' Troubles Are Blamed on Mud Island

Barrow-Agee Laboratories have reported to the city of Memphis that eliminating Mud Island in the Mississippi is the answer to the problem of the rising and falling of the earth under Riverside Drive. Mud Island was formed during the 1913 flood, the commercial laboratory's study points out, and removing it would make the river straighter and reduce the erosion along Riverside. Not likely to be repeated is the 1926 experience, when about 600 feet of bluff along the river dropped 30 feet.

Remember This?



It Was at College Station, Texas . . .

CLOSE COOPERATION with agricultural research and educational institutions has been the policy of the crushing industry for many years, and this picture shows one of the many occasions when oil mill representatives have met with school leaders. These Texans gathered on Feb. 28, 1930, at Texas A. & M. College.

• Scientist Acclaims Meat and Fat

BY REVERTING to a high lean meat and fat diet he used a generation ago, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, famed Arctic explorer and scientist, reports that he has recovered from a recent rheumatic stiffening of his joints, and has achieved a greatly improved condition in health.

Stefansson, 77, spoke at the meeting of the American Meat Institute in Chicago. He recalled that 27 years ago he had lived a year on an exclusive diet of

meat and fat, under rigid medically-controlled supervision.

"My conviction after three score and 17 years," he said, "are that a diet liberal in meat and its fats has been vital to my health and well-being in many respects:

"It has helped me to maintain a healthy weight level.

"It has been good for my complexion and general skin-tone.

"It has helped to keep me cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

"It has enabled me to resist mental and physical weariness.

"It has obviously cured me of rheumatism and lame joints, so it may be an effective treatment for some forms of arthritis."

Farmers Sell Themselves On Irrigated Soybeans

The 42,000-acre soybean crop in Humphreys County, Miss., is being harvested now, says County Agent Elmo Hill.

The weather has largely been the determining factor in production again this year. In sections of the county, Hill says that it not only has been too dry this year, but also for the last six years, for satisfactory yields to be produced. But on many farms some rainfall and irrigation have made it possible to produce from fair to excellent yields.

A number of growers are finding that irrigation means the difference in extra low yields and 40 to 50 bushels per acre; and producers are fast getting sold on irrigating soybeans.

It looks as if soybeans are going to be second to rice as a cash enterprise on heavy soils, says Hill. Excellent yields are being grown on heavy soils where irrigation and fairly adequate rainfall occurred; and it seems that the crop will take its place as one of the major cash crops in the county.

■ HENRY GROSSMAN, secretary, Houston Cotton Exchange, died Sept. 26 following a heart attack.

Grain Sorghums Popular

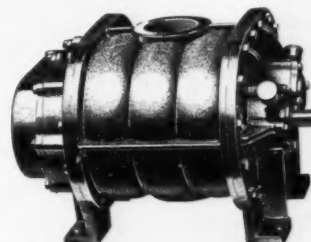
Grain sorghums, because of their resistance to drouth and high yield, are gaining popularity among dairymen, beef cattle and hog producers in the Midsouth, says L. H. Stubblefield, Illinois Central farm agent. Low cost of production, harvesting and handling also are advantages offered by the small grain.

■ T. B. UPCHURCH, president, and other officers of North Carolina Cotton Growers' Association have been re-elected by the board of directors.

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• **Liming Increases Cotton Yields**

MANY OF THE SOILS being used for cotton are reaching a point where acidity is limiting yields, according to J. C. Noggle, junior agronomist at the Eastern Arkansas Branch Soil Testing and Research Laboratory.

Soil acidity is also connected with the cotton disease known as "crinkle leaf." This condition occurs when the level of soluble manganese in a soil reaches a point where it is toxic to the cotton plant. In well-acrated soils, the amount of available manganese usually increases with soil acidity and often becomes toxic when the pH gets below 5.2. This condition has been reported from 21 Arkansas counties, Noggle says in an article in "Arkansas Farm Research."

An experiment was set up in 1955 at the Cotton Branch Station at Marianna, Ark., to determine what effect liming the soil would have on the yield of cotton. A soil with a pH of 5.0 was selected. The field was divided into eight plots, each consisting of 32 rows 75 feet long. Alternate plots were limed at the rate of two tons of agricultural limestone per acre on March 31. The soil was then disked twice—first across the plots and next at right angles to the first disking—and then bedded. The soil remained in this condition until April 23 when 65 pounds of nitrogen per acre were applied to all plots, and the ground was rebudded. Arkot 2-1 variety of cotton was planted on May 2.

Differences in plant growth between the two treatments became apparent three weeks after the plants emerged from the ground. Seedling diseases, which are usually attributed to cool weather in the early spring, seemed to be less severe in the cotton growing in the limed plots. Also, symptoms of manganese toxicity were apparent on the cotton growing in the unlimed plots, said Noggle.

Soil samples were collected monthly from each plot of the experiment. Chemical analysis of samples from the limed plots indicated that the pH increased from 5.0 at the time the limestone was applied to 6.0 on Aug. 5. The available calcium increased an average of 500 pounds per acre during this period on the limed plots, but remained constant on the unlimed plots. Ideal moisture conditions existed during this time, which may have been the cause of the rather rapid reaction between the limestone and the soil.

A larger decrease in available potassium occurred on the limed plots during the growing season than on the unlimed plots. This may have been due, in part, to the increased growth on the limed plots, which required more potassium.

There was an increase of 797 pounds of seed cotton per acre following the application of limestone, giving an average yield of 2,659 pounds per acre on the limed plots as compared to 1,862 on the unlimed plots.

Vetch planted in the fall of 1955 following the cotton showed a very marked response to the limestone that had been applied before the cotton was planted.

This experiment will be continued for several years to determine the trend in the pH of this soil, and how often an application of limestone will be needed to maintain good yields.

• Cotton States Dry, Need More Feed

MORE SUPPLEMENTAL FEED will be needed this winter than usual in most of the cotton-growing states, a survey by The Press indicates, because of below-normal moisture supplies and prospects for grazing and homegrown feed.

Except in a few cases, representative Weather Bureau stations report that rainfall has ranged from slightly to critically below normal; and stockmen have less feed, and in some cases very little water for stock, than usual at this time of the season. Reports from representative areas follow:

ALABAMA—Rainfall for the state averaged 98 percent of normal in July but only 65 percent in August. September moisture was short in the northern half, but southern counties had excessive rains from the hurricane.

ARIZONA—Drouth has been becoming critical, as rainfall has been much below normal in all months of 1956 except January and July. August moisture was 43 percent of normal, and there was practically no rain in September. Grazing and stock water are very short, and the entire state has been made a drouth area. Some localities have had to haul water all year.

ARKANSAS—All of the state needed rain at the end of September, and late corn and sorghum crops were suffering. Pasture conditions were declining and supplemental feeding increasing. Some winter grains that were "dusted in" need moisture urgently.

MISSISSIPPI—The entire state has had drouth conditions, with the end-of-September rains in the southeastern part too late to help much. The corn crop was below normal but hay is adequate, although not good. Rainfall at Jackson was 37 percent of normal in July, 99 percent in August and two percent of normal in September with a three-month moisture deficiency of about five inches.

MISSOURI—Following one of the rainiest Julys of record, Missouri has had below normal rainfall since at most of the Weather Bureau stations. Most points had less than an inch of precipitation during September, although they usually get 2.50 inches or more. Generally, however, conditions in Missouri are better than in nearby states.

NEW MEXICO—Serious drouth persists over much of New Mexico, with lack of feed and water causing forced livestock sales. July rainfall was about 79 percent of normal; August, 58 percent of normal; and there was practically no rain in the state during September.

OKLAHOMA—This has been the worst drouth year ever recorded at many Oklahoma stations, and feed and stock water conditions have become critical. July 1-Sept. 26 rainfall at Oklahoma City was 42 percent of normal. Range feed conditions, rated "bad", a short hay crop and the need for starting feeding early this season combine to create a serious need for winter feed.

SOUTH CAROLINA—July rainfall was above normal, while August brought less than normal moisture over all of South Carolina. There was little September precipitation until the remnant of the hurricane brought the month's total to near normal.

TENNESSEE—Grazing is short in

the western and middle sections of Tennessee, but there is still time to plant small grains; and middle and eastern areas have fairly good roughage supplies. July, August and September moisture was below normal in the middle and western parts of the state, about normal elsewhere.

TEXAS—"The most severe situation in history" is the description by Texas Extension Service for much of the state. The big exception is the increasing area under irrigation from wells. Stream irrigation water is short in important areas. Hay crops, grains and grazing are short over most of Texas and forced livestock marketing is increasing. Most stockmen have been feeding for months and will have to continue heavy feeding through the winter.

Other states which often look to the Cotton Belt for cottonseed and soybean feed products also are dry and have less feed than usual. These include Colorado, which had one of the driest Septembers of record; and Kansas, which had practically no rain during the month.

NCPA Directors To Hear Discussion on Fats

Directors of National Cottonseed Products Association will hold their regular fall meeting in Memphis on Oct. 10.

A discussion of the role of fats in the diet, presented by Dr. H. E. Robinson, director of laboratories, Swift & Co., Chicago, will be one of the features of the meeting.

• Ginners Will Meet At Birmingham

ALABAMA-FLORIDA Cotton Ginners' Association will hold a meeting at the Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, on the afternoon of Jan. 17 and the morning of Jan. 18. Tom Murray, Atlanta, executive vice-president, has announced.

The Birmingham meeting will be preliminary to the joint meeting of the Alabama-Florida and Georgia ginners' groups in Atlanta, Feb. 12-13, concurrent with the Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit at the Biltmore Hotel.

The program for the Birmingham meeting will include informal visiting on the afternoon of Jan. 17, a banquet that night, and a business session the following morning, Murray said.

Maid of Cotton Will Be Bermuda Bound

Plans have been completed for the Maid of Cotton to spend her Easter holidays in Bermuda, the National Cotton Council has announced. This will be the first time that the Maid has visited the island resort. She will be flown there on the Viscount, British Overseas Airways Corp.'s new airliner, on Apr. 19, 1957.

■ **TOM HILL**, T. G. Hill and Co., Atlanta, has been in Long Memorial Hospital recovering from a light heart attack.

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• John Streun, Gin Inventor, Dies

JOHN ARNOLD STREUN, one of the best known members of the gin machinery industry, died Sept. 22 in a Sherman, Texas, hospital at the age of 74.

Funeral services for Streun, vice-president of Hardwicke-Etter Co., were held at the First Methodist Church in Sherman.

Born Aug 11, 1882, in Graham, Texas, he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Streun.

After finishing his formal education, Streun became a cotton ginner in Marshall at 16. During the first year, he received no wages. During his second cotton ginning season he received \$26 a month and board. He later operated a string of cotton gins before coming to Hardwicke-Etter in 1919.

Streun's joining the company signaled the advent of the manufacturing phase of Hardwicke-Etter. Before 1919, it had operated as a mill supply firm. Since that time, it has emerged as one of the world's largest manufacturers of cotton gin equipment.

He was holder of 40 patents on cotton ginning devices. His outstanding invention was Streun's Big Bur Extractor which has since become a standard of the industry. In addition to his own patents, Streun improved on numerous processes and machines used in cotton gins.

He was probably as widely known as any man among cotton ginner's of the



JOHN STREUN

American continent. He made frequent trips to the field to check on the actual operations of the machinery he had developed and gave ginner's the benefit of his know-how in planning and operating their gin plants. Streun's record of service to the ginning industry included his foresight in developing gin machinery to keep pace with the trends toward mechanical harvesting. His understanding of problems in all phases of ginning and his sense of humor during his 37 years with Hardwicke-Etter made him

loved, and his associates credited him with contributing more to the cotton ginning industry than any other man of his generation.

This close contact with his company's customers also made him a major factor in the company's sales program.

But his real love was machinery. Aside from his church work and membership in the Kiwanis Club, he devoted most of his time to the drafting board.

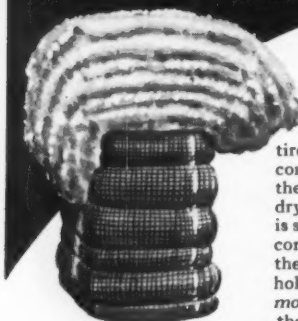
In 1955, Streun went into semi-retirement and stepped down as chief engineer of the Hardwicke-Etter Co. although he remained with the company as chief engineer emeritus, serving in an advisory capacity.

He is survived by his wife, the former Zella Lee Haralson; two sons, Frank M. Streun, who is with Anderson, Clayton & Co. in Mexico City, John (Eddie) Streun of Shreveport; three half-brothers, Charles Ferguson of Loving, N. M., Horace Ferguson of Jermyn, Texas; and Will Ferguson of South Dakota; a half-sister, Mrs. Bertha Baker of Weatherford, Texas; and five grandchildren.

Crease-Resistant Cotton Sold by British Firm

Crease-resistant cotton suiting is being sold in Great Britain for the first time, British Information Services report. A Manchester textile firm has developed two new all-cotton weaves, one for suiting and the other a shirt fabric. Prices are about 20 percent below those for crease-resistant linen.

HAVING TROUBLE WITH GIN COMPRESSED BALES?



Many gins receive complaints on the quality of their gin-compressed bales. "They are broken... below density... over-tared." This is entirely due to the low moisture content of the cotton and is not the fault of the press. Abnormally dry cotton (below 4% moisture) is so spongy and springy that when compressed to standard density, the usual number of ties will not hold the bale. Unless ginner's put more ties on or less cotton in the bale, the ties often break.

Just What Can You Do About It?

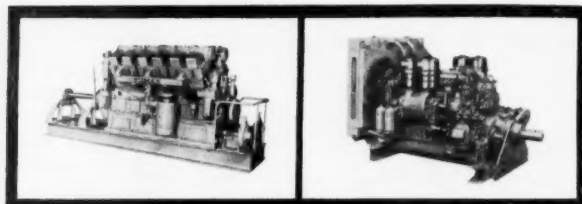
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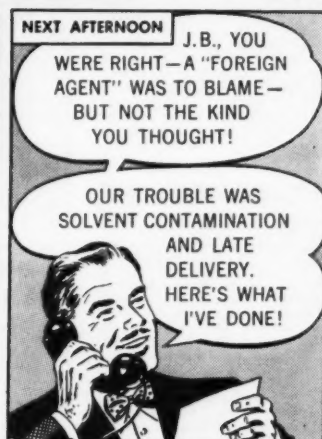
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SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-L. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 5-high used 14" x 48" crushing mill, plain bearings, complete with gear reduction and drive; one 20" x 60" used crushing mill, plain bearings, complete with 60 h.p. motor and chain drive.—Mill Engineering & Machinery Co., P. O. Box 4037, Oakland 23, California.

FOR SALE—Used 176- and 141-saw Carver linters with pneumatic units; also filters, gummers, elevating and conveying equipment and other miscellaneous oil mill equipment. All in excellent condition.—Valley Machinery & Supply Co., P. O. Box 2252, DeSoto Station, 612 N. Main St., Memphis, Tennessee.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses. 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 20" to 70" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Telephone RI7-5958, Dallas, Texas.

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Rebuilt and New Ball Bearing Motors
3/60/220-440/2300 Volts

H.P.	Type	Speed	Price
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200	Slipring	720	2368
150	Slipring	900	New 2590
150	Slipring	900	1566
300	Sq. Cage	900	1481
150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1074
100	Slipring	900	1185
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
75	Sq. Cage	1800	490
75	Slipring	1200	889
75	Slipring	900	991
75	Sq. Cage	1200	544
60	Sq. Cage	1800	356
50	Sq. Cage	1800	290

All Sizes and Types Motors Up to 800 H.P. in Stock. LOAN MOTORS AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE.

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INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone BUtler 9-2172, P. O. Box 857, Grapevine, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Gin to be moved. 5-80 saw Lummus, 18-shelf drier, 200 h.p. Waukesha natural gas engine, 14' Wichita bur extractor, Mitchell extractor feeders.—R. O. Caldwell, Whitney, Texas.

FOR SALE—Annual clearance sale of good used and re-conditioned all-steel gin machinery on our yard and in warehouses. 8-80 Murray gin stands, roll dump, easy breasts and glass fronts. Four Continental Model C air blast gin stands. 5-60" V-belt Super Unit Mitchells. All-steel bur machines. 1-14' Lummus, 1-10' Wichita, 2-10' Continentals. 2 steel bound Murray P.X. presses. 22' truck scale. Other items for your gin, too many to list, rotary lifts, press pumps, all sizes split steel pulleys, packers, fans, etc.—Spencer & Son's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, New and Used Cotton Gin Machinery, 5 miles north on Hiway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE6-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power or when you have machinery for sale or trade, call us first. We have many items of new and re-conditioned equipment in stock, ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Long stroke one-story down-packing all-steel Murray press complete with tramper, 14' steel Murray bur machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, brush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 52½" Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, new Hardwicke-Etter short stroke tramper complete with kicker and charge box, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with tramper, Cen-Tennial tramper, EJ tramper, Continental ram and casing, 2-80 saw Murray bolt section gin stands, 3-80 saw brush Continental Model F gins, 3 FEC Mitchell feeders, 3-80 Mitchell steel conveyor distributor, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 72" Continental separator complete with vacuum, one 1½-M Hardwicke-Etter burner, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, three 72" 7-cylinder Murray type incline cleaners complete with vacuum fronts, one 35" Sturdivant fan with multi-blade, one 40" Murray fan. All equipment priced to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—Five Lummus Super Jet cleaners complete with fan to connect to Continental condenser. Priced right for sale. Call, write or wire Fred Ingram, San Perlita, Texas.

FOR SALE—One late model down-packing all-steel Murray press and tramper.—Paul Downs, Caraway, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—Four 80-saw Hardwicke-Etter gin stands with feeder-extractor-cleaners with four cylinder after cleaners. This is late model machinery in good condition at a bargain. One Murray Big Reel dryer, one 50" Hardwicke-Etter separator.—R. W. Kimbell, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—To be moved. One complete 5-80 Lummus gin, all steel throughout with Le Roi engine, lint cleaners, steel press, 72" cleaners and separators, 14' bur machine, 24-shelf drying system, etc. Everything goes. Would replace stands and feeders with late model Murray stands and Mitchell V-belt Super Units if desired. Priced to sell with or without steel building. Will contract to dismantel and load.—Spencer & Sons Cotton Gin Sales & Service, New and Used cotton gin machinery, 5 miles north on Hiway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One standard density up-packing press and tramper in good condition.—Paul Downs, Caraway, Arkansas.

WANTED—Truck scales 40' or longer. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter gins. All-steel up-packing press. Factory type steel windows.—D. B. Lyle, Phone 5-8898, P. O. Box 587, Pecos, Texas.

WANTED—Two 150 h.p. F-M diesel engines, or larger.—Johnson Bros., Capps, Ala.

WANTED—One late model 80-saw Murray gin; one 60" Mitchell Super Unit; one 60" Super Jam with after cleaner.—Paul Downs, Caraway, Ark.

Personnel Ads

EXPERIENCED in all phases of cotton production, wish to contact firm interested establishing business in Old Mexico.—Box AL, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

AVAILABLE—Cotton ginning specialist—years practical experience all phases. If interested in good ginning, contact W. H. Stindt, Brady, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, \$1,350; 671 GMC, 130 h.p., \$2,000; Twin 671 GMC, 260 h.p., \$5,000; RXISV Le Roi, 400 h.p., \$7,500; 75 h.p. RPM Westinghouse electric motor, \$500.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

AVAILABLE—Have 50 cotton wagons for lease, capacity 4 bales picked cotton, bed size 14' x 8'. For further information phone, write or wire: Ronnie Round Tire Service, Phone HObart 4-1472, P. O. Box 1316, Donna, Texas.

FOR SALE—10 ton Howe scale, 8 x 20, good condition.—P. O. Box 806, Bishop, Texas.

• Liquefied Gas Hits All-Time Record

A BOOM in the petrochemical and liquefied petroleum gas industries continues at a rapid pace. Only 25 years ago, liquefied gases, primarily butane and propane, extracted from wet natural gas, were considered practically worthless.

Petrochemical production this year is expected to exceed 34 billion pounds, compared to seven billion pounds in 1942.

Marketed production of LPG in 1955 exceeded six billion gallons, compared to less than seven hundred million in 1943.

The Oil and Gas Journal estimates annual petrochemical production may reach 60 billion pounds by 1960, by which time a current \$4 billion investment is expected to be doubled.

Beef Candy Bar Is Newest Food

They don't know whether to call it a sweetmeat or meatsweet, but the American Meat Institute thinks that it has found a new market for beef. A concoction of 25 percent ground dried beef mixed with coconut and toasted can be used with marshmallow, chocolate fudge or penuche as a base to make a beef candy bar. Said to be the first time beef and sugar have been mixed successfully, the new addition to candy counters does not require refrigeration.

Farm Practices Changes Show More Efficiency

Increased efficiency has characterized changes in farm practices during the past two decades, USDA reveals. Analysis of 27 types and sizes of farms shows larger operations, increased mechanization, greater use of new varieties and commercial fertilizers, and shifts in production.

Since the 1937-41 period, net farm production has risen on all types of farms studied, except on nonirrigated cotton farms in the High Plains of Texas (due almost entirely to unfavorable weather there in the 1951-55 period).

Along with this higher farm production has come increased purchasing power of net farm income. In 1955, it was 23 percent above the 1937-41 average.

Working capital per farmed-acre on most farms increased from 30 to 55 percent. Only sheep and cattle ranches and cotton farms showed an increase of less than 30 percent.

The upswing in machinery purchases during that period accounts for much of the increase in working capital needed on today's farms. The index of power and machinery in 1955 was two to three times the 1937-41 level. Additional livestock per acre on some farms, made possible by higher yields or shifts from cash crops to livestock, also has tended to increase working capital.

One of the big incentives to substitute machinery for labor has been the increase in the farm wage relative to prices paid for commodities used in production. Farm wages in 1955 were roughly four times the 1937-41 level, while commodities used in farm production had only doubled.

More machinery is the big factor that makes it possible to farm with less labor per acre, but the trend in ratio of labor to land has been influenced by shifts from crops with high labor requirements to crops with lower labor needs, USDA comments.

Increased use of commercial fertilizers has greatly upped crop yields. In the Corn Belt, for example, the cash-grain farmer spent an average of \$780 on fertilizer and lime in 1955. In 1937-41 he was spending about \$60 per farm.

The report points out that net farm incomes were higher in 1955 than in 1954 on 12 of the 27 types of farms studied. They remained about the same on four types of farms and were lower on 11. The general level of net farm incomes continued below the 1947-49 level, although seven types of farms had incomes higher than in that period, the study shows.

New Book

COTTON COUNCIL ISSUES RESEARCH REPRINT

The National Cotton Council of America has published a reprint from the Textile Research Journal on the Seventh Cotton Research Clinic which was held in Pinehurst, N.C., Feb. 15-17.

The papers in the reprint comprise those given at the Clinic, and are the findings of research specialists who participated in the program.

Copies of the publication are available from the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, 12.

■ RICHARD HRANICKY is now owner and manager of Frydeck Gin Co., Sealy, Texas.

New Soybean Plant

Halstad Elevator Co., a cooperative at Halstad, Minn., is building a \$200,000 soybean processing plant. It will have a capacity of 400,000 to 500,000 bushels of soybeans annually, and will be finished in November.

Finals for Oklahoma Maid

The Oklahoma Maid of Cotton will be chosen in the finals of that contest at the Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Nov. 3.

■ R. S. GRIFFITH has leased and is operating John Lind & Son Gin at Ganado, Texas.

• Lightning Damages Cotton Strangely

LIGHTNING injury to cotton is unusual enough to mention when it happens as it did this season in South Carolina fields. County Agent S. E. Evans reported a case of damage from lightning scattered through an area at least 100 yards long and 75 yards wide, with no large spot killed at any one place in the field. J. E. Reed at Clemson College also reported a case of lightning damaging cotton by going down the row, instead of the usual spot damage.

■ W. J. ROEDER is managing new Taiton Farmers' Gin at El Campo, Texas.

141- and 176-Saw

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BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER
SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS

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• Pink Bollworm Fight Progress Reviewed

WIDER USE of methods now known to be effective in controlling pink bollworms and more support for research to develop other promising control measures were recommended by the Belt-wide Pink Bollworm Committee at a meeting in Dallas, Sept. 27-28.

The need for using cultural methods which are sound production practices and control other insects in all areas, regardless of whether the pink bollworm is known to be present, was stressed by the group. These practices, such as early harvest and stalk destruction, are a good investment for any cotton farmer and become doubly valuable where pink bollworms are found.

Eugene Butler, Dallas, committee chairman and president of The Progressive Farmer, presided at the session. Claude L. Welch and Dr. H. G. Johnston represented the National Cotton Council, the sponsoring organization.

Progress and accomplishments in the fight on the pink bollworm were reviewed at the opening session of the committee. Discussions were led by R. W. White, L. F. Curl and K. P. Ewing of USDA; Sloan E. Jones, Pink Bollworm Research Center, Brownsville; J. C. Gaines, Texas Experiment Station, College Station; and Charles Lincoln, Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville.

Doctor Gaines also led a discussion of the development of a regional research project on the pink bollworm.

Curl, Ewing, Jones and C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Associa-

tion, were leaders in discussing whether there is sufficient "know how" to pinpoint and eradicate lightly-infested areas, to suppress heavy infestations and prevent spread, and to determine factors influencing moth migration, as well as whether progress has been fast enough.

Director Clay Lyle of Mississippi Experiment Station and Extension Service led the discussion which brought out that present research on pink bollworm problems is not adequate; and the group reaffirmed previous recommendations that \$500,000 annually be made available for this purpose. Increased federal

Gin Should Clean Cotton Textile Men Now Agree

■ GINS SHOULD CLEAN COTTON. This fact, which ginners have maintained for a long time, was the conclusion reached by textile machinery manufacturers following their recent tour of the Mississippi Delta area. Previously, textile interests had contended that cotton should be cleaned at mills, but the consensus of those making the tour was that it is easier and better to clean cotton before it is baled or compressed. The group also agreed that untrained picker operators should be blamed for much of the poor condition of cotton.

appropriations will be requested, and support recommended from regional research funds available to Cotton Belt areas.

C. B. Ray of the Texas Valley Farm Bureau led the comments on whether the program is headed in the right direction, and K. P. Ewing reviewed the research financial situation.

"We are moving in the right direction and are making encouraging progress," Welch said in summarizing the meeting. "Promising horizons have been depicted here today; and this committee can be proud of the momentum that its work has given to the fight against this menacing cotton pest."

Heads Linseed Division of Archer-Daniels-Midland

Ralph Bruce, assistant vice-president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, has been appointed manager of the firm's linseed division. He will direct purchases of flaxseed and sales of oil and meal.

Bruce is treasurer of the National Flaxseed Processors' Association and a member of the Flax Development Committee, Flax Institute of the U.S., and a director and member of the executive committee of the Bureau of raw Materials.

■ SHAWNEE BROWN has resigned his position of Director of Extension at Oklahoma A. & M. College, and has accepted a position with USDA in Washington.

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and weather



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Makes cleaner, stronger bales
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• Gins in Tennessee Damaged by Fire

RECENT GIN FIRES in Tennessee include losses at Four Points Gin Co., near Dyersburg, and Allen Gin Co., Brownsville.

Damage at Allen Gin Co., which had new equipment that had ginned only about 600 bales, was estimated at more than \$50,000. Wm. Hollingshead and Chester White, owners, said the loss was partly covered by insurance and the gin will be rebuilt.

Four Points Gin had a loss of about \$14,000 when 80,000 pounds of seed cotton burned in a storage house.

Cotton Ginned to Sept. 16

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the crop of 1956 prior to Sept. 16, 1956, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1955 and 1954 are listed below as reported by the Census Bureau.

State	Ginning (Running bales—linters not included)		
	*1956	1955	1954
United States	**3,248,351	**2,797,813	**3,440,815
Alabama	230,640	299,930	350,249
Arizona	54,963	26,517	54,136
Arkansas	254,901	163,969	228,710
California	22,287	7,284	13,876
Florida	5,595	12,381	14,600
Georgia	270,709	280,895	368,690
Louisiana	232,663	137,024	213,130
Mississippi	471,803	359,358	430,811
New Mexico	3,603	650	5,506
North Carolina	40,233	28,933	61,934
Missouri	72,913	34,000	65,342
Oklahoma	24,954	22,307	17,548
South Carolina	188,706	179,064	236,201
Tennessee	103,329	23,298	73,799
Texas	1,269,986	1,222,195	1,304,992
All other states	1,166	8	1,291

*The 1956 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. Figures on cotton ginnings prior to Sept. 16 were collected by mail and reports were not received for all cotton gins at which cotton had been ginned.

**Includes 404,845 bales of the crop of 1956 ginned prior to Aug. 1 counted in the supply for the season of 1955-56, compared with 313,958 and 388,229 bales of the crops of 1955 and 1954.

The statistics in this report include 378 bales of American-Egyptian for 1956, 67 for 1955, and 113 for 1954.

The statistics for 1956 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginner being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Sept. 1 is 1,514,050 bales.

• Arkansas Gins Are Damaged by Fire

RECENT gin fires in Arkansas caused an approximate total of more than \$250,000 in damages.

Fire roared through the cotton house at Patterson Gin Co., Trumann, Ark., Sept. 24, causing damage estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000. About six or seven bales of seed cotton were lost in the fire. The cause of the fire is unknown.

West Side Gin Co., Bono, Ark., was destroyed by fire Sept. 24. Loss was estimated at \$50,000. The blaze reportedly started in the press and condenser. Only one bale of cotton in the gin press was burned, while workmen managed to save 30 bales of cotton on the gin platform.

Flames caused \$40,000 damage Sept. 23, at Farmers Co-Operative Gin, Datto, Ark.

On Sept. 21, fire raged through the Shannon Gin Co., five miles south of Pocahtontas, Ark., with a loss of about \$60,000.

Damage was unofficially estimated at \$50,000 when fire destroyed a Bertig Co. gin at Lefe, Ark., Sept. 28.

J. M. Dickson Promoted by Ferris Watson Seed Co.

J. M. Dickson, district representative of Ferris Watson Seed Co. in South Texas for the past 10 years, has been appointed sales manager, Walter Watson has announced. Dickson and his family are moving to Garland from Luling, Texas.

His long association with the organization has made him familiar with all phases of the seed business, and dealers' and growers' problems, Watson commented. Dickson succeeds C. C. James, who recently resigned.

■ GEORGE W. CLARK, Oregon State College, has been named Arizona Extension agronomist.

Dollar Area To Supply Swedish Fat Imports

Soybeans and oil cakes and meal are to be imported from the dollar area against payment in regular dollars, says the Swedish Agricultural Marketing Board. Licenses may be granted for imports upon application until further notice.

Feed Officials To Meet

Plans are complete for the annual meeting of the Association of American Feed Control Officials Oct. 17-18 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. Feed industry and state and federal organization representatives will be on the program.

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Proper Care Adds Life to Irrigation Equipment

The useful life of sprinkler irrigation equipment can be extended through proper maintenance, says Bob Thurmond, Texas Extension irrigation specialist. As soon as the irrigation season is over, it is time to do some of the maintenance jobs.

He says the engines should be checked by a qualified mechanic, and if the pumping units are left in the field over winter, they ought to be covered by a waterproof tarpaulin or a suitable structure. Special care should be taken to see that no moisture enters the exhaust pipes of internal combustion engines.

Impellers and seal rings on centrifugal pumps require checking. Sprinkler heads should be removed, examined for excessive wear, and repaired if needed. Gaskets need to be inspected and all sand or packed soil removed.

Thurmond advises storing pipe on racks well above the ground, and in the colder areas of the state, prefers indoor storage. If pipe is left in the field during freezing weather, it should be completely drained after use. Buried lines must have complete draining facilities in colder areas unless they are buried below the frost line.

If fertilizer is applied through sprinkler systems, all equipment should be thoroughly flushed and cleaned before shutting down. Should corrosion be detected in any part of the system, he advises getting in touch immediately with the supplier.

Crop Production High

Crop production in 1956 will approach the high level of 1955, USDA reports, with the output of oilseed crops, vegetables, fruits and hay and forage equaling or exceeding last year's volume.

Free Fatty Acids Are Mysterious

FREE FATTY ACIDS, despite all of the study that has been given to them by oil chemists through the years, still remain something of a mystery, says Texas Engineering Experiment Station News.

Some scientists hold the view that the natural enzymes and respiration of the seed are primarily responsible for the formation of free fatty acids. Others contend that enzymes produced by microorganism growth are responsible. Research at the Texas Station indicates that microorganisms play the more important part under most conditions.

Nylon Textile Plant To Be Built by Du Pont

A new nylon plant designed to produce 40 million pounds of fiber annually to meet the demand for its use in tire cord and other industrial products, will be built by the Du Pont Co. in Richmond, Va., the company has announced.

The multi-million dollar project will be erected on the site with the company's rayon plant, and will be in addition to the large existing plant for production of rayon yarns.

Du Pont also manufactures cellophane at Richmond, but this will mark the first time that two different textile fibers have been made at the same location.

Winter Peas Recommended

Mississippi cotton growers are being advised that winter peas fit well into pasture combinations in the Delta area. "I don't believe there's a crop in the South that will stand more grazing punishment than winter peas," comments W. R. Thompson, Extension agronomist.



Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association Photo.

Research Seeks Better Disease Control

BETTER CONTROL of diseases that attack cotton seedlings is the objective of research by workers throughout the U.S. This picture shows seed furrow fungicide tests at the Experiment Station at Greenville, Texas. Dave Ranney, plant pathologist, Texas A. & M. College, is shown waiting to explain the research to visitors.

laugh it off

"Now gentlemen," said the Prof, "can any of you give me a clear, concise definition of a politician?"

"I can, sir," volunteered the son of a Congressman, "if you'll just tell me to which party you refer."

Son: "When they remove your tonsils they call it a tonsillectomy. When they remove your appendix, they call it an appendectomy. What do they call it when they remove a growth from your head?"

Dad: "I give up, sonny. What do they call it when they remove a growth from your head?"

Son: "Haircut."

A dignified dowager watched with growing horror as a TV comic bounced his way through a slapstick routine of questionable taste. Finally she snapped off the set.

"I'm afraid that channel needs dredging," she commented.

A young engineering student took his girl to the open air opera one beautiful warm sunny evening. During the first act he found it necessary to excuse himself. He asked the usher where the men's room might be found.

"Turn left, and walk down to the big oak tree, and there it is."

The young engineer did as he was told and in due time returned to his seat.

"Is the second act over yet?" he asked his girl.

"You ought to know," she replied. "You were in it."

Said the first office girl: "Has your boy friend ever spoken about marriage?"

"Well, indirectly," said the second girl.

"Indirectly, how's that?"

"Once he said he had never smoked a pipe because he never could try one before he bought it."

Hailed into court on charges of wife-beating, old Joe was asked to take the oath. "Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?" Reluctantly, Joe agreed. "And now," said the judge sternly, "what do you have to say for yourself?"

Joe shook his head stubbornly. "With all them limitations on me, Judge," he replied, "I ain't gonna say a derned thing!"

Farmer: Sow the seeds 6 inches apart.

City boy: Okay, where's the needle and thread?

The host brought a man across the room to introduce him to the sweet young thing in the rather extreme strapless gown.

"Miss Bulger, I'd like to introduce Mr. Bridges," said the host. "Mr. Bridges is a construction engineer. He has a question he'd like to ask you."

A theatre manager was severely reprimanding a meek doorman. "Mr. Jones, I understand you've been going over my head," stated the employer.

"Not that I know of, sir," ventured the meek employee.

Isn't it true that you've been praying for a raise?" asked the manager.

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Easy to Operate.

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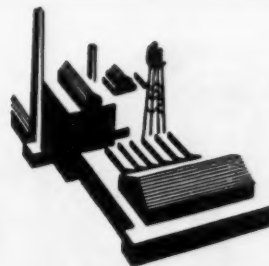
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Last season we were unable to supply the demand. We have a large supply on hand at the present time. But materials are getting scarce.

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CALENDAR							
Conventions				Meetings		Events	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• Dec. 13-14 — Second annual Cotton Production Conference. Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

1957

• Jan. 23-25 — Southern Weed Conference. Bon Aire Hotel, Augusta, Ga., Dr. W. B. Albert, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, president.

• Jan. 28-29 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Clemson College, Clemson, S.C. Clyde R. Allen, executive secretary, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C.

• Feb. 4-5—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Cooperatives joint meeting. Rice Hotel, Houston. For information, write B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 4-5—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb. 12-13 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Southeastern Ginners' Council, composed of ginners of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. For information

and space, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 27-March 1—Cotton Research Clinic. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 28-Mar. 1 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 5-6—Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 11-13 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently.

• March 11-13—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 25-26—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• Apr. 30-May 1-2 — Spring meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College.

• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

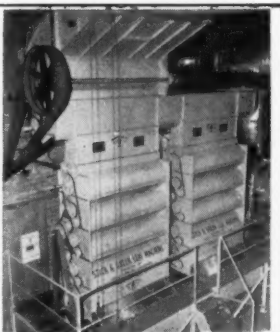
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• June 3-4—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

• June 16-18 — Joint annual convention of South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Building, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association.

• June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-20-21—Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 30-Oct. 1-2 — Fall meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 2-3-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Pink Bollworm—Yes — Red Ants—No

DR. SLOAN E. JONES, coordinator of research at the Pink Bollworm Laboratory at Brownsville, Texas, is an able worker in fighting pink bollworms; but like most men, he is a profit without honor in his own home. Doctor Jones reports that his household recently was invaded by red ants, and that the nominal head of the establishment was drafted to solve the problem. The research leader spent considerable time on his hands and knees applying the latest research materials—but still the ants invaded the Jones' kitchens. The problem was solved when an exterminator was called in, at a cost of only \$31 to Doctor Jones.

Farm Worker Producing Enough for 19 Others

Each U.S. farm worker in 1955 produced enough food and fiber to supply himself and 19 other persons, USDA estimates. This is about five times the productivity of a farm worker in 1820. More than half of the increase came during the past 15 years.

■ DR. EARLY C. EWING, Delta & Pine Land Co. cotton breeder who has been with the firm 41 years, was presented with a testimonial and gift by seed distributors Oct. 24 at Scott, Miss.

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P I Q U A • O H I O

• Canvas Convention Features Cotton

ATTENTION will be focused on cotton duck, whose peacetime uses represent a market for about 500,000 bales of cotton, when the National Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association holds its annual convention in Dallas, Oct. 14-17.

Uses and advantages of cotton duck will be emphasized by both the National Cotton Council and the Canvas Awning Institute through a special film, two exhibit booths and a convention speaker.

Consumption of cotton for duck is centered mainly in staple length of 15/16 to 11/32-inch and accounted for 6.7 percent of the cotton in these staple lengths in 1952. Industrial uses provide the principal market outlets for the fabric, although apparel and household uses have increased in importance in recent years.

The heavy-duty cotton material will hold the center of the stage on several occasions during the sessions in Dallas. A high point in the convention program is expected to be the presentation by the CAI of its promotion and merchandising plans on behalf of canvas awnings in 1957. The CAI's plans call for an intensive national network television campaign beginning in April and ending in the third week in June.

When the campaign gets under way on NBC's "Today" show, starring Dave Garroway, it will mark the first time for the National Cotton Council to employ network television on a continuing basis in the promotion of a cotton goods product.

A special film presentation of 1957 plans for promoting the sale of awnings has been prepared for exclusive showing to the convention body, whose membership is drawn from the nation's awning dealers. It will feature Dave Garroway.

Under the auspices of the National Cotton Council, three members of the NBC "Today" staff are planning to attend the NCGMA convention.

The promotion of awnings is jointly sponsored by the National Cotton Council and the CAI, being handled for the Awning Institute from the Council's Memphis sales promotion office. It is estimated more than 59,000 bales of cotton were used in the fabrication of canvas awnings in 1954.

Cotton duck's uses in the important field of covering—tarpaulins and tents—also will be spotlighted.

The Council's booth at the convention will point up the advantages of cotton duck for tarpaulins, second most important end use for duck in 1954.

Studies show that tarps always have been a major outlet for duck, being employed for civilian purposes by agriculture and in the construction and transportation industries. Readily available, duck has qualities of versatility, ease of fabrication, dependability and economy unmatched by other fibers in the covering field. These qualities will be dramatically highlighted in the Council's display.

Convention delegates will not learn only of cotton and cotton duck's present uses. George Buck director of the Council's technical section of the Utilization Research Division, will describe some of the many new developments and possibilities offered by cotton and cotton duck—representing the outgrowth of research into new finishes and fiber qualities.

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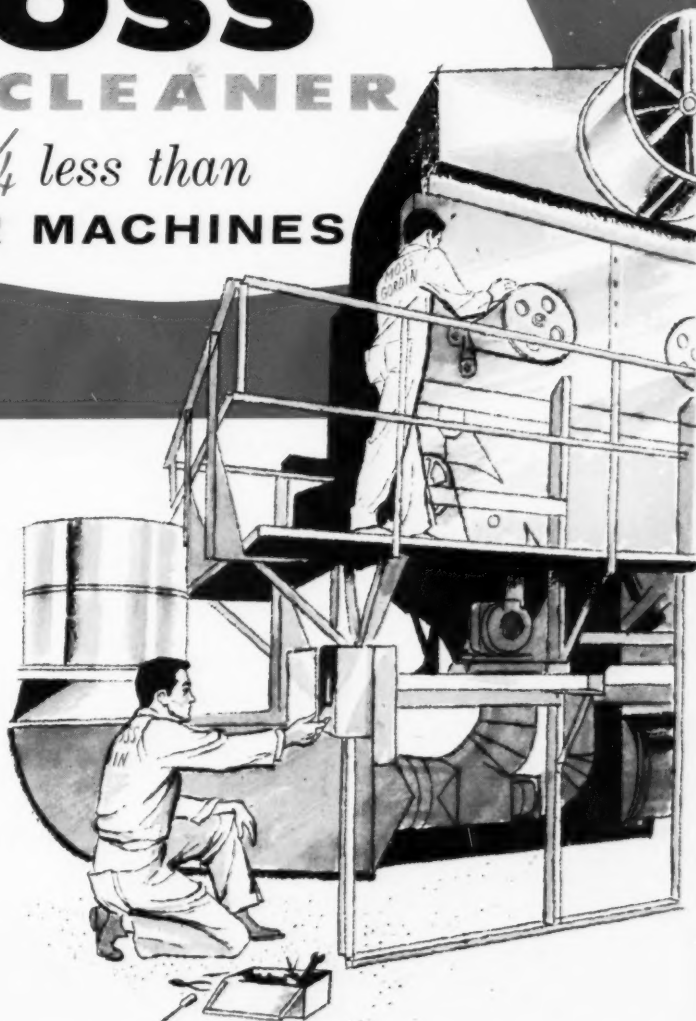
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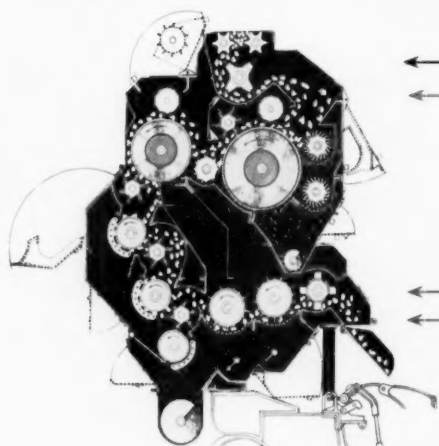
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